The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE HIBERNIA

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT M. MERCIER IS DOING IN PARIS.

Probable Detention of the Rappahannock.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

The mails by the steamship *Hibernian*, via Portland, reached here yesterday.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton Feb. 10, also reached this port yesterday.

Private letters from Warsaw announce the arrest of a person named Fawski, and state that it had led to most important discoveries, in consequence of which 1,000 persons had been arrested in Warsaw and the provinces. The archives of the National Government had fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that important personages in Poland and abroad were thereby seriously compromised.

The *Dziennik* announces the discovery of ten infernal machines, together with bombs and arms.

Below will be found our foreign correspondence and interesting extracts from our files.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Parliament and the War—Palmerston O. K. (O'Kane)—A Lucky Compromise—What Can England Do?—"Rule Britannia" at a Discount—Confederate Artillery and Confidence—A Bid for Ireland—A New Comedy—Death of Miss Proctor—Longevity—London.

London, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1894.

Parliament has opened—so has the war in Denmark. Put not your trust in princes nor in foreign Secretaries. I am as badly out in my predictions as the sporting prophets were at the Heenan fight, or last year's Derby. I had some faith in the power and justice and influence of England in the affairs of Europe. I have been deceived. Earl Russell, whose diplomacy for some time past appears to have consisted in bullying and backing down alternately, whose whole course, as Earl Derby said last night in the Lords, was one of meddling and muddling, has placed England in such a position that the Continental Powers care as little for her threats as for her wishes. So the war has begun. The Prussians have attacked the Danes, and, though repulsed with a loss of two or three hundred in the first attack, it will only make them renew it with more energy. Germany, having opened the ball, will not stop until her object be accomplished. What other complications may arise, I, who have been so entirely out in my predictions, will not venture even to surmise.

Parliament met on Thursday evening in anything but a good humor. The Queen's speech—or the Commissioners', as Mr. Disraeli persisted in calling it—is a very curious document. There is not the most distant allusion to the war in America, but it was very evident that it will be one of the principal subjects of controversy. An attack will be made upon the blockade, or upon the Government for submitting to it, as a violation of the Treaty of Paris. There will be an onslaught upon the supposed Federal trespasses upon British commerce, in the capture of ships at Matamoras, at the Cape of Good Hope, and on their way to the Bahamas. There are many indications of a strong and persistent effort to break down the present conciliatory policy of the Government. There will be a fight about the rams and the *Alexandra*.

Lord Palmerston was too modest to speak until called for by the House. That divorce suit was scarcely out of court, and the octogenarian Lothario needed a little encouragement. As to the suit, it has been compromised. Somebody—it is said an Irish peer—interfered; the costs incurred were paid, the attorney was instructed to withdraw the suit, though protesting that he was prepared to prove the charges made, and, to wind up the farce, the Judge of the Divorce Court, with all the solemnity of a Police Magistrate in a case of petty larceny and mistaken identity, announced that the Premier of England went out of court "without a stain upon his character."

The fact is, the injured husband could not have sustained his action, though he had proven all the facts alleged, because the lady was not legally his wife. They were married by a Roman Catholic priest, in a private house, and that, in England, is not a legal marriage. Hence the compromise. The papers hush up the scandal, but the Government suffers, and will lose some votes in the House of Commons in consequence.

There is a strong feeling of irritation and disgust toward the foreign policy of England, and toward Earl Russell. Earnest Liberals are dissatisfied with him as well as Conservatives. He has dropped reform at home, and he has certainly humiliated and disgraced the country abroad. Mr. Disraeli gave a very piquant expression to the popular feeling, on Thursday night, when he said: "I know sufficient of the Greeks to know that they will be on their guard against duplicity; but what human sagacity can guard against the unconscious machinations of stupidity?" A sally which you may believe was received with "cheers and laughter."

What *will* England do? What *can* she do? She has not a friend on the continent of Europe, says Earl Derby. The *Times* replies, that if she has not a friend, she has not an enemy. Not so. The feeling of nations is that "he that is not with me is against me." This has been the instinctive feeling of the people of Federal America. There cannot be a moral neutrality. The people of Italy, Hungary, Poland, and now of Denmark, all feel that England has more or less betrayed them. French irritation has given place to jubilation. France rejoices at the mean and humiliating position in which England has been placed by her Foreign Secretary, and the administration of which he is a quarrelsome and discordant integer.

But what *can* England do? Something on the sea, if the Emperor chooses to allow it. The English navy is powerful, but not more than a match for the French. But where is the army? Scattered to the four winds. It is in China, India, New-Zealand, Japan, Canada—everywhere but here. It would trouble England to place even fifty thousand men upon the continent, where she would be overmatched by a third-rate Power. What can England do, then, but play out her Quaker *rôle* of non-intervention—a convenient one for those who have no power to play any other, and sit down in contented isolation, to look out for number one and be happy? But there are those who see that a nation with vast provinces to retain, great colonies to build up, and trade and manufactures which require a world for a market, cannot isolate itself in this fashion. The events of any day on the Continent may compel England to doff her drab coat and don the scarlet. "Rule, Britannia!" is a rather mal-apropos piece of music in these days. Even so peaceful a commercial organ as the *Daily News* gives an ominous growl at the humiliating position of the Government, and the "peace at any price" party begins to think that there may be a price too dear for the purchase.

The outbreak of a war so near that we see the news of a battle almost before the smoke of the cannon has cleared away—before the wounded are cared for and the corpses of the dead are cold, necessarily takes attention from the more distant field of operations in America, but there are some items of too much interest to be passed over. An English officer in Charleston has given an account of the effect of some new Confederate artillery. According to his statement, three monitors were rendered *hors du combat* by a single gun, and by only four discharges. If his account be true, nothing like this gun has ever been seen before on either side of the Atlantic. He describes the shot as going through and through hulls and turrets as if they were so much brown paper. If he even approximates the truth in his descriptions, attacks by sea upon land batteries mounting such artillery are perfectly useless, and it is impossible, by any known means, or any now in use, to protect ships against them.

For this, for some, or for many reasons, the Confederates here are in high spirits, and full of hope. They are confident that three better armies will take the field in a few weeks, within supporting distances, than have ever been marshalled upon Southern soil, and while the loyal press of the North represents the rebellion as utterly crushed and hopeless, and likely to be abandoned at any moment, the Southerners in Europe were never more defiant. The truth, I presume, lies between the sanguine expectations of both parties. To all appearance, the war is about half over—more, it may be, as a question of time; less, perhaps, in cost and carnage. To conquer six millions of freemen, and make freemen of four millions of slaves is not the work of a day. If it should require as many years as there are freemen to conquer or to free, it would be no unreasonable calculation. It may cost more money than it would have done to buy the whole four millions of negroes, with half the whites thrown in. But these things cannot always be had by purchase with gold or paper. The current coin in the great transaction of politics is redder than gold.

There is a strong bid in Parliament, by the Conservative party for Irish support. If the Irish members can be detached from the Palmerston-Russell party, so as to balance Bright and Cobden, and their following Earl Derby and Mr. Disraeli can come into power. I think it can be managed, though with some loss in the North of Ireland, where Conservatism is ultra-Protestant. It is a ticklish game to play, but that seems to be the opening, and as the Liberal party has done nothing, and shows no disposition to do anything, for hapless Erin, it would not be strange if she threw herself into the arms of those who are wooing her with fair promises. Ireland, within a few years, has diminished about one-third in population, and in production. It is certainly time that something were done to stay the destruction of a country that might be made one of the richest in the world.

Aside from the affairs of Government, which interest one person in twenty, our life in London pursues its wonted course. The theatres are crowded. Lord Dundreary and Miss Bateman draw as well as ever. Mr. Brougham, who is in the full tide of success both as an actor and a dramatist, has just had a new play produced at Astley's, not now a circus, but transferred, (by poor Boucicault,) into an elegant theatre.

I "assisted" a few nights ago at the production of a new comedy at the St. James Theatre, by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, entitled "The Silver Lining." It has smart dialogue, some good situations and a good moral, and was brought out, and highly recommended to me by my next neighbor in the front row of the pit, as purely English. It turns out, however, to be from the French of *Paul de Kock*, but is neither the better nor worse for that. It was very fortunate in its cast, including the best English actress on the boards—Mrs. Sterling—and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews. Matthews looks and plays like a very lighthearted boy of twenty, and his new wife, who must have the credit of his remarkable juvenescence, is developing into a very clever actress. As I sat there in the elegant West End Theatre, thinking of the past career of these artistes, the comedy of their own lives seemed to me much stranger than the one they were acting, and I wondered what influence I may have had in bringing about so much of it as had transpired.

In New-York, many years ago, when I was free at all the theatres, and it was my duty to write critiques for a morning paper, I knew a bright boy, first in a law office, and then in a jewelry store, whom I often took with me to Mitchell's Olympic, or some other theatre where he could indulge in his fondness for the drama. I lost sight of him, but his passion for the stage grew with his growth, and he became an actor, and was married to a handsome actress. Years after I met him in New-Orleans where he was a great favorite: he remembered me, and had a long and sad story to tell. His wife had left him—had run away with another—fled across the Atlantic; and here she was before me. I had never seen her till that evening, playing the deserted, ill-treated wife in the comedy; and while the house rang with plaudits, I was thinking of the deserted husband, jolly, haggard, and *blasé*, as he had seemed at New-Orleans, and the bright, merry boy who was so happy to go with me to the Olympic. Well, perhaps I had nothing to do with it. Mr. Matthews declares that he was never a happy and prosperous man till now. It is not for me to judge him. He may come upon the stage as Lord Palmerston goes out of the Divorce Court, without a stain upon his character. Certainly he is a delightful actor, and we forgive a great deal to those who amuse us.

There are many in America who will read with regret of the death of Miss Adelaide Anna Proctor, a poetess of much merit, the daughter of the poet Proctor, who is not only better but almost exclusively known as Barry Cornwall, some of whose lyrics have had a world-wide fame. Miss Proctor died of consumption, at the age of 30. She was a devoted Roman Catholic, and most of her poems of late years have been of a religious character.

While some literary celebrities in England die young, others, and perhaps the greater number, live to a great age. Mrs. Somerville, for example, now in her 82d year, is engaged on an important scientific work. Music also appears to be favorable to longevity. Auber, who has delighted three generations, has just celebrated his 82d birth-day by a dinner at Paris, at which he presided with great hilarity. On the other hand, all old people are not so well off, and we are obliged to read every now and then such a paragraph as this in a London paper:

"Mary Barrett, aged 74, dropped down dead in the street from destitution while on her way to seek admittance into the Whitechapel Union."

Such things ought not to be in the richest and most benevolent country in the world.

It is a country of immense wealth, but also of terrible and overwhelming, and almost hopeless poverty; of wonderful charity, but disorderly, unorganized, wasted and perverted; of singular longevity, but also of a vast amount of premature and preventable mortality, or murder, by neglect on the large scale, and extending to whole classes and populations. London, at this time, has a population of very nearly three millions, in which moral staticians reckon on 16,000 children trained to crime: 50,000 persons who live by constant thieving; 25,000 beggars, and 150,000 men and women who live by other disgraceful means. The estimate is about one in six who prey upon society in some mode of vileness; and the statistics show that one person in every six dies in some public institution of charity or correction.

For all this, I am well-satisfied that what is wanting to remedy these evils is only a little wisdom, and a good deal of the power of organization—a power more lacking here, perhaps, than in any civilized country.

MONADNOCK.

Defeat of the Danes—"Something Rotten in the State of Denmark"—A Night in the House of Commons—Palmerston on Treaties—A "Shining Blade"—Disraeli—Mr. Bright—Seven Pirates in Newgate—London Railways—English Populations—The Alexandra Case—The Alabama—The Queen's Veto and Influence—Death of a Son of Charles Dickens.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

Events are marching onward to an European crisis, as many fear and many also hope, with an extraordinary activity. The Danes are beaten. They have been driven from Schleswig. Their flying columns were pressed upon by Prussian cavalry. The roads are filled with cannon. A hundred pieces of heavy artillery were abandoned in the Danish defences. There is grief, terror and indignation at Copenhagen—the people denouncing the Danish Commander and demanding to be led against the invading Germans. There is even a rumor of a revolution—the proclamation of the King of Sweden and the flight of King Christian to England.

"The times are out of joint! O cursed spite!"

And now all eyes in Europe are turned on England. What will England do? What *can* England do? England can spare 20,000, or at most 25,000 troops, and send them to the aid of Denmark, and by this utterly useless expedient provoke an European war, in which she would find nearly all the great Powers against her. I see no evidence that even this will be done. The movement against Denmark bears a close resemblance to that against Naples in 1860. England had no fault to find with that. She gave no aid to expelled monarchs then. This appears to be quite as much a popular German movement as that was an Italian one. The military papers tell us, indeed, what might be done, and there are reports of movements in a few regiments scattered about in Ireland, which look as if they might be sent somewhere, but as likely to New Zealand as to Denmark.

So, last night, expecting that there might be something said on a subject so important, I walked down to the House of Commons. There was no excitement *there*, at all events. Thirty idlers were in the lobby at 4 o'clock, marshaled by four policemen, who cried "Hats off" when the usher approached, followed by the mace-bearer, with that "gilded bauble," representing the majesty of England, which would be a load to carry were it not very hollow. Him followed the Speaker of the House, in a long curly wig, of whitish horse-hair, and a black silk gown, so long that its tail was carried by an attendant at some distance behind him. This splendid procession having passed solemnly through the lobby, we were allowed to put on our hats, which had been taken off to that gilded emblem of royalty, the scepter, or to the Speaker's horse-hair wig, I am not certain which, and I started for the stranger's gallery. A civil policeman stopped me, and informed me that the Speaker was now saying his prayers, and must not be interrupted, but that as soon as this strictly private ceremony was over I would hear it announced that the Speaker, having got up from his knees, was in his chair, when the doors would be opened. The prayers were of remarkable brevity, and I took the best of the sixty-odd seats which British generosity has assigned to strangers, lucky enough to get members' orders in the House of Commons, and uncommonly hard seats they are. It was a thin house. It did not look like war, or anything else of an exciting character. The first hour was passed in the ceremony of reading the titles of railway bills. As each title was read the Speaker droned out "First time"—"Aye"—at least these were the only words audible, and the bills were supposed to have passed their first reading.

The British Parliament combines the functions of the American Congress, State Legislatures, and something of municipal bodies, so that there is an immense mass of uninteresting and petty business; but after a quantity of this routine work had been got over by the Clerks and Speaker, the house filled. Palmerston shuffled in on his feeble gouty old legs, looking grey, or white rather, as to his hair and whiskers; sitting curled up on the centre of the ministerial bench, his hat pulled down over his eyes, and his thick, protruding under lip falling. Not a handsome man is Lord Palmerston. I should be sorry not to be respectful to the head of the Government; but he *does* remind one of a venerable gorilla. There was great interest to see him, in the gallery; and I think those who saw him sitting half or quite asleep, and looking so old and feeble, must have thought, as I did, that he was about the last person present one would expect to see filling the part of co-respondent in the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Lord Robert Cecil called up the Premier with a question about Denmark. He found his feet, and his strength, and looked twenty years younger during the few moments he was speaking—only he said nothing to the purpose. It had been contended, he said, that war put an end to treaties, but that could not be admitted. If so, any strong Power could terminate its treaty engagements with a weaker one by making war upon it for that purpose. The Treaty of 1852, which guarantees the integrity of Denmark, remains in full force. Just so—but who is to inforce it? Denmark cannot. Prussia and Austria, two of the parties, are violating it. France, denied a congress, will not interfere. What England will do, or proposes to do, the Premier would not inform us. England, he said, was free to act as circumstances may require. And that was all that could be got out of Lord Palmerston. And to-morrow, perhaps, in spite of the Treaties of 1852, we may have King Christian, whom I saw last Spring in Piccadilly, coming over to take up his lodgings and pot luck with the Prince of Wales, unless he prefer to pay a visit to his son, George I., by the grace of Earl Russell King of Greece and the Ionian Islands.

"To Greece we give our *shining blades*," you know. This King George, whose proper name is William, is not exactly what one would call a "shining blade." He is anything but brilliant; rather a muff, I should say, if he had not such a very pretty sister; but he may do for the Hellenes, who may, in spite of Mr. Disraeli, be "able to protect themselves against the unconscious machinations of stupidity."

Apropos, there sat the hero of my juvenile and novel-reading days, "Vivian Grey," "Contarina Flemming," "Coningsby," etc., opposite Palmerston, on the front Opposition bench, thinking of what kind of an answer he could have given, had the Government changed hands, and he been at the head of the Foreign Office. Disraeli wears well. The Opposition is an easy birth, and he has an ample fortune, and he knows how to enjoy it. A row of admirably clever men sit on the front bench each side of him. He sits patiently with folded arms, and leans toward one and another, as they come to consult him, possibly about some contemplated onslaught upon the Cabinet. Sir Hugh Cairns, Sir Fitzroy Kelley, Lord Stanley, Lord John Mannus, Sir J. Packington, are clever and able men—men of a finer grade, it seems to me, than most of those on the other side of the Speaker's table.

A large portion of the evening was occupied in the discussion of matters of local interest, as the Townley case, in which a murderer has been declared insane, sent to a lunatic asylum, and again declared sane and remanded to penal servitude for life. Mr. Bright spoke against capital punishment, and declared that its abolition would be safe and salutary, and he was more strongly supported than I thought he could have been, by loud, and earnest, and pretty numerous cries of "hear! hear!"

Mr. Bright alluded to the terrible and demoralizing scenes that occur at public executions, which reminds me that there are now seven pirates in Newgate under sentence of death. They will be hanged in the street, in front of the prison—in the Old Baily, close by one of the greatest thoroughfares in London—on the 22d inst. Think what you would see in New-York, were seven men to be hanged at once on a gallows erected in the middle of Centre-street, in front of the Tombs, and then comparing the population and the mob of London with those of New-York, you can imagine what this execution is likely to be.

Another local matter, which is so important as to have been referred to a special joint committee of both Houses, is the metropolitan system—or no system—of railroads. The plans for overground and underground railways now cover one-fourth of the entire area of the City of London, and a large portion of the remainder of the metropolis. Scores of rival schemers are pushing for charters, and the whole town is likely to be undermined, and built up with railway stations. It is a curious fact that the immense business of the underground railway, as far as completed, has not sensibly diminished the omnibus traffic or other modes of transit. As each road appears to create a traffic for itself, there is no telling where this process may end. The Thames tunnel, for so many years a mere show place, is to be used at last by one of the underground railways.

You have heard much, and will hear more of the depopulation of Ireland, but curious changes are also taking place in English populations. The entire population of the country is increasing steadily, in spite of a heavy emigration; but it appears to be gathering into the towns. London increases at the rate of 60,000 a year. Many of the large towns are growing rapidly: but the agricultural population is falling off. In ten years the number of farmers and graziers has diminished 20 per cent. The farms are larger in size. There are 4,000 fewer proprietors than there were ten years ago. All the land in England is now held by about 30,000 persons, and the number of laborers has diminished in fully as great a proportion, partly by the increase of grazing farms, partly by the use of machinery. If things go on in the same way a few years longer, the whole population of England will be gathered into commercial and manufacturing towns, the land will all belong to two or three great proprietors, stocked with cattle and sheep, or cultivated by steam engines and machinery. This is the Englishman's ideal of the iron age in which we live or to which we are tending.

In American affairs, the only matter of interest is the *Alexandra* case, in which the Government has failed in prosecuting its appeal. A majority of the Judges decided yesterday that the last decision was final. An attempt will now be made to bring the matter before the House of Lords. In the matter of the *Alabama* the *Morning News* at once accepts the proposition to leave the claims of the American Government to arbitration. So, all you have to do is to make up the account and present it. The *News* represents the party which holds at present the balance of power. If Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and those who go with them advocate the payment, or at any rate, the reference of these claims to some foreign power, that is the course which Russell and Palmerston will take. There will be grumbling, of course, but it will be done.

The Queen, it has been stated on high authority, has had a powerful influence in the action of the Government on American affairs. It is she who has sustained Russell against Palmerston. It is her influence that has made Mr. Gibson, the President of the Board of Trade, so decided in his Northern sympathies. Several of her personal friends belong to the English Emancipation party, which does not go with Lord Brougham. Now, in many respects, the Queen of England, as in the case of other Constitutional Governments, has no power, as she is held to no responsibility. But she has a great power of saying no. She has the *veto* power, and does not hesitate to use it.

There is a report, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, that it is her veto which has prevented any aid being given to Denmark. The leader of the German movement is her brother-in-law; the Duke of Augustenburgh is her nephew. The Crown Prince of Prussia is her son-in-law, and it is said that she promised him, the last time he was in England, that there should be no English intervention on the side of Denmark. The Queen is German—King Christian must be a resigned Christian if he can, and the Princess of Wales must comfort herself with her baby, who will be one day King of England, if all goes happily.

Passing events, and the utter inaction, and seeming paralysis of the English Government, give an air of probability to these rumors. If it be true that the Queen has such a will of her own, and such power over her Government, and also true that she is, as it is believed, the very decided friend of the Federal cause in America, there is little to apprehend from British interference.

Another sad calamity has befallen one of the highest rank in English literature, in the death of the second son of Charles Dickens. He was an officer of the Indian Army, and died, on the last day of the past year, in the military hospital at Calcutta. While his father stood as chief mourner by the grave of Thackeray, almost at the very hour, his son was dying on the other side of the world. It is easy to imagine how a man of so affectionate a nature must be grieved at the loss of a son, but the reflection that he died in the service of his country, and that millions all over the world will sympathize with his sorrow, may well console him. Mr. Dickens has, I believe, a numerous family. One of his sons made a short tour in America a few months ago; preparatory to entering some department of the civil service. A daughter is married to a son of Wilkie Collins. Among those who attended his readings last season I saw several of his grown-up and younger children, who were not among the least delighted of his auditors.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French Politics—Mexican Affairs—M. Mercier—The Rappahannock to be Detained—Miscellaneous.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 9. 1864.

The speech of the Emperor to the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, which carried him the address of that body, has put a stop to all discussion in favor of liberal measures. His Majesty declared in effect in that speech that he was the Government, that to him belonged the initiative in the adoption of measures of the nature referred to, and that when the time came to adopt them he was to be the judge of their opportunity.

In order to extenuate the severity of this language, which is exercising in fact a most damaging effect, the friends of the Emperor say that he does not like to be driven into measures, and that this language is as likely to be the forerunner of concessions in the liberal sense as the contrary. But, as I said before, the discussion in the press and in the Chambers on the question of "crowning the edifice," suddenly ceased after the promulgation of this speech, and among other things the grand debate which was to have taken place in the Senate on the petition of M. Darimon in favor of freedom of the press, and on which the Prince Napoleon and the Viscount de la Gueronniere were to have spoken in the affirmative, was incontinently smothered, for no other reason than that the Emperor declared such discussions useless. But His Majesty will see, two months hence, when the supplementary elections take place in the Second and Fifth Districts of Paris, that he has, perhaps made a mistake.

The Emperor does not conceal his great joy at the happy turn in Mexican affairs. Juarez seems to have been sufficiently enfeebled by the late military events in Mexico to render further resistance useless. Mr. Seward has renounced all opposition to the new order of things in that country, and Maximilian accepts the throne without a loan or any further guarantees, and why, therefore, should Napoleon not be happy? Surely no one ever got out of a bad scrape so cheaply. The *Moniteur* now calls the new Emperor Maximilian I.; in a few days he will be received as such at the Tuileries, and then the Emperor's triumph will be cried on the housetops!

The news which comes to us of the indignation in Germany as well as in Denmark against England, is so remarkable, as to form a prominent feature in passing events. If English ignominy had any lower depth to reach on the Continent, that depth is now reached. The Germans almost love their enemies, the Danes, out of hatred for the English. In every theatre in Germany the hit of the evening is some *jeu de mot*, or some allusion, at the expense of England. A happy interpolation of this nature a few evenings ago by an actor at Frankfort, gained for the actor six recalls, the audience rising to their feet and cheering like crazy people.

Since M. Mercier's arrival from Washington, he has joined his efforts to those of the American Minister in setting the French Government right on the state of the war in America, and he is also using his influence to prevent any breach of international law in connexion with the Confederate ships in French ports. The decision of the Government in the case of the *Rappahanock*, *has, therefore, I learn, been changed, and that vessel will probably be detained.*

A good deal of noise has been made about the departure for Mexico, of a Capt. Bonaparte, grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, and second cousin to the present Emperor. It was stated in some journals that this young officer was the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly of the American army; but this proves not to be the fact, for this young officer, who is still Captain in the Cuirassiers, stationed at Tours, is now at Paris, on furlough, on a visit to his father, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and his grandmother, Mrs. Bonaparte Patterson, now both at Paris. One of the ministerial papers, in order to put a stop to the misstatements and conjectures which were gaining currency in regard to this matter, has just published a statement, which declares who the Captain Bonaparte in question is, and that he goes out as Captain in the Foreign Legion, simply to fulfill his duty as an officer of that corps, and without any ulterior political mission.

The Count Alfieri, nephew of Count Cavour, and member of the Parliament of Italy, has arrived at Paris to bring to the Emperor the protests of the various municipalities in Italy against the late complot of Greco and Company. The public still insist that this complot is a sham, but it is evident that they think differently in Italy. I learn, however, that the testimony collected in regard to the affair up to this time is very meagre, and does not seem to implicate anybody beyond those now in prison.

We are promised also, in a few days, one of the most exciting trials perhaps to be found on criminal records, that of a first-class homeopathic physician, a Viscount by birth, for the poisoning of a woman whose life he had insured in his own name for the sum of $110,000, and also for the poisoning of his mother-in-law. He will probably urge in his defence that he was trying to prove to the public the power of infinitessimal doses.

Miss Adelina Patti continues to be the star of the operatic world at Paris. She is supported by Mario and Della-Sede, and the theatre is nightly filled, although all the seats in the lower part of the house have been put up to 14 and 15 francs each. Miss Carlotta Patti, who spent the month of January at Paris, and who only sang during that time in private, returns here in March to give a series of grand concerts. She sang at the houses of both Rossini and Meyerbeer at Paris. The latter pronounced her voice the finest he had ever heard, and, he regretted that her lameness would prevent him from giving her his *Africaine*.

ENGLAND.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Feb. 11 the Earl of Derby, in asking Lord Russell to produce the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the United States, in reference to the *Alabama* and other vessels built in this country, from which the United States apprehended injury, said the noble Lord had refused to lay on the table the correspondence with regard to the rams built in the Mersey, on the ground that they were now under judicial consideration. He understood that the rams were detained by an order of Government in September, and that they were seized in October. From that time until Saturday last no steps were taken to obtain a judicial decision as the legality of the seizure. On Friday last an information was issued which might have been filed in October or November, and in that way the question might have been brought to an early issue. Since that information was filed he was informed that Messrs. Laird had received an intimation that it was now necessary to send out a commission, four months after seizure, for the purpose of collecting evidence. He thought the production of the correspondence between this country and the United States, on the subject of these seizures, could have no sort of bearing upon the case about to be brought before the courts, that case being simply whether Messrs. Laird had or had not, in constructing these vessels, infringed the municipal laws of England. He reminded Lord Russell that the papers he objected to produce had already been made public in America and laid before Congress. What he wanted to see now was the English as well as the American version. The noble Earl (Derby) had copies extracted from the correspondence laid before Congress, and said the impression produced was that the Government had been compelled by the menaces and pressure placed upon them by the United States to make concessions, which they had refused to make in the first instance, in addition to the correspondence in reference to the *Alabama* and the steam rams. He wished also to have a copy laid before Parliament of any correspondence that may have taken place in reference to acts of violation committed by American cruisers upon English vessels. Alluding to the threat of the American Government, in a dispatch to Mr. Adams, to follow such vessels as the *Alabama* and the *Florida* in British waters, and seize them even if under the protection of the British flag, he said the dispatch, although not officially communicated to Her Majesty's Government, had nevertheless been laid before Congress, and it was expedient that we should come to a thorough understanding with the American Government on the subject.

Earl Russell said the steam rams built at Birkenhead had been seized, because there was reason to believe they were intended for the service of the Confederate States. When inquiries were first instituted by Government, it was alleged the vessels were being built upon French account; but, upon communicating with the French Ambassador at the Foreign Office in France, he found there was not the slightest ground for that assertion, and there appeared to be small reason to doubt that they were intended for the Confederate States. He agreed with Mr. Adams, that if a considerable number of vessels were armed and equipped in this country, and sent forth to attack a Power with which we were at peace, it would be an infringement of the proclamation of neutrality issued by Her Majesty, and it would be virtually taking part in the war in favor of the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Government were anxious that no act of theirs should give countenance to such proceedings. With respect to the paper moved for by Lord Derby, he was informed by the law officers of the crown that their production would lead to further inquiry and discussion, and that Government would suffer from having their case either partially stated or altogether forestalled. He must, therefore, still decline to produce the papers in reference to cases which were about to be brought before a proper legal tribunal. With regard to the second question of the noble Earl—if he would give the names of the cases to which he referred—there was no objection to produce any correspondence that might have taken place upon them.

The subject then dropped.

THE FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Liverpool, Wednesday.

Intelligence was received here this afternoon to the effect that the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, under the command Capt. Maffit, left Brest last night, in the midst of a dense fog, on a cruise. We understand that the United States war steamer *Kearsage*, on being apprised of the *Florida's* sailing, stood out to sea yesterday evening, so that there is every possibility of a fight between the two vessels—that is, should they chance to get foul of each other.

Grand Banquet to the Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves.

Wednesday evening, at Jefferson Market Drill Rooms, the City authorities gave a grand banquet to the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves. The room was very neatly dressed, and the brilliant uniforms of many distinguished officers, and the handsome uniforms of the Zouaves, with the firemen's red collar turned over outside the coat, gave the room a splendid appearance. The tables were loaded with substantials and delicacies; and the Zouaves, who, on many a hard fought field have proved their ability to attack and vanquish an enemy, last evening fully proved their ability to attack and enjoy a good dinner. In the absence of Mayor Gunther, Alderman Hardy presided. He welcomed the Zouaves home, paid a just tribute to their bravery in battle, and assured them they were very far from being forgotten by the City authorities. He then read a letter from Maj.-Gen. McClellan, expressing his regret that prior engagements rendered it impossible for him to attend, which was received with loud cheers. Col. Brewster, in response to the toast of the "Seventy-third Regiment," gave a short history of the regiment's career from its commencement. In response to the toast of "The Fire Commissioners," Henry Wilson, Esq. made a most excellent speech. He praised in glowing terms the valor of the regiment, and assured them that the Fire Commissioners always had and always would be their steadfast friends. Hon. F. A. Conklin, Col. Thomas Holt, of the Fifth Excelsior, and Lieut.-Col. M. Burns, of the Seventy-third Regiment, also made short and pertinent speeches, which were well received. Capt. Manning, also of the Zouaves, then sang an excellent song, the entire regiment joining in the chorus, and his allusions to the gallant conduct of Gen. Sickles, Col. Graham, and "Mickey Burns and his gray horse," elicited great applause. Gen. Spinola, Capt. Smith, Capt. Jack Downey, and many others, also spoke to the eminent satisfaction of the brave veterans, and at a late hour the festivities ended.

Big Business at Volunteering.

The Supervisors' Volunteering Committee paid the bounty of $300 to no less than 403 men Wednesday, by far the largest day's work yet, swallowing up within a fraction of $121,000 of greenbacks. It was a busy day at the rooms of the committee thronged from morning till night, and giving the officials about as much as they could well attend to. With plenty of money on hand, let all give every encouragement possible by word and act, and our quota will be soon as far above par as the County volunteering loan is.

Second Army Corps.—This celebrated corps, so distinguished for its bravery at Gettysburgh and on numerous other hard-fought fields, has established a general recruiting-office at Tammany Hall, under the supervision of Col. Robert Nugent. Many veterans have reënlisted, and numerous young men anxious to share their glory are daily enlisting. The recruits receive the best treatment, are placed in charge of brave and experienced officers, and could not be more favorably situated. Gen. Hancock hopes soon to have his famous corps fully recruited, and soon again to lead them on to victory and glory.

Harris Light Cavalry, or Second New-York Cavalry.—This veteran regiment has sent a recruiting party to this City under the charge of Col. Otto Harhaus and Capt. Henry Gimton, and have established their headquarters at the Mercer House, No. 453 Broome, corner Mercer-street. This regiment has acquired an enviable reputation for their daring raids and services in the field, and expect soon to fill up their ranks.

Territorial Map.—J. H. Colton, No. 172 William-street, has just issued a handsome pocket map of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Idaho, together with British Columbia. It is most valuable for topographical and geographical reference, especially as it includes the region of extensive gold fields in these Territories.

FROM THE SOUTH

Legislative Resources of the Rebellion.

The Tax, Currency and Military Bills.

HOW THE REBELS RAISE MEN AND MONEY

Secret History of the Rebel Navy Department.

Spirit of the Press, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

From our late files of Richmond journals, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, we extract the following important matters:

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The Richmond papers publish the Military Bill which is now the law of the Confederacy.

Section 1—Provides that all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States during the war.

Section 2—Provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45 now in service shall be retained during the present war in the same organizations in which they were serving at the passage of this act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred.

Section 3—Provides that, at the expiration of six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a *six per cent.* Government Bond shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private then in service.

Section 4—Brings again into the service those exempted on account of disability which does not now exist.

Section 5—Provides that all between 17 and 18 years of age shall form a reserve corps not to serve out of the State in which they reside.

Section 8—Provides that all the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, employes or laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the Ordnance Bureau and Navy Departments, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are declared, by a board of surgeons, as unable to perform military service in the field. The President may detail such bodies of troops or individuals required to be enrolled under the sixth section of this act (between 45 and 50) as may be needed for the discharge of such duties. Persons between seventeen and eighteen years of age shall not be assigned to such duties. The President is empowered to detail artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaux herein mentioned.

Section 10—Repeals all existing exemption laws, and exempts the following:

1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2. The President of the Confederate States; the members and officers of Congress, of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments, as the case may be.

3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such employes as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such apothecary on the 10th day of October, 1862, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are now and have been, for the last seven years, in the practice of their profession; but the town physician shall not include dentists.

[The old law exists covering professors and teachers.]

All superintendents of public hospitals established by law before the passage of this act, and such employes as the said superintendent shall certify on oath to be essential to the management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now and were, on the 1st day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon the following conditions: 1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military duty, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was, on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager, or overseer of said plantation, but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2. Such person shall first execute a bond payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form and with such security and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or, at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of nett beef (said beef to be delivered on foot,) for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bacon, or pork and beef, shall be paid for by the Government at the price fixed by the Commissaries of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, that when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on said farm, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid, at equivalent rates. 3 Such person shall furthermore bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year, while the exemption continues, to the Government or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissaries of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, That any person, exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of 25 per cent. on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act: *Provided*, further, That persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the 1st day of February, 1864.

In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War may, under the direction of the President, exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and for the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service: *Provided*, That such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ in good faith his own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and other provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at such prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for the articles by the Commissaries of the State under the Impressment Act.

The old law is reënacted relating to railroads.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April 14, 1863, exempting contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks from military service; *Provided*, that all the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue while the persons so exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Sec. 11. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper; provided, that the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the Government, by reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract: Provided, further, That when any such contractor shall fail diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution of such contract, his exemption or detail shall cease.

THE FUNDING ACT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the act for the funding of the currency, passed by the late rebel Congress. It says:

"This bill will reduce the currency, a measure demanded in loud and unequivocal terms by all classes of people. The Congress has satisfied the public demands. This bill is a compromise of opinions, and represents no particular views. It is the result of great labor and hard work, and will, we have no doubt, reduce the currency, and relieve the country from the tremendous weight that now oppresses all trade and paralyzes every kind of production.

SEC. 1—Enacts that the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi River, and until the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi River, to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their dates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2—Authorizes the issue of these bonds.

SEC. 3—Declares that bills of the denomination of $100 not presented by the time named shall cease to be receivable for public dues, and that "said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the fourth section of this act, be subject to a tax of *ten per cent. a month* until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act."

SEC. 4—Lays a tax of 33⅓ per cent. on all Treasury notes not funded at the time named; said tax to be collected when these notes shall be presented for funding or payment of dues. It also authorizes the substitution of new notes for the old notes after the time named, at the rate of 62½ cents on the dollar, and "that upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of *one hundred per cent.* is hereby imposed."

Sections five and six read as follows:

5. That after the 1st day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be, and is hereby revoked: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes, in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import dues, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of $2 of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged, provided that the duties now laid upon imports hereby pledged shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, "from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits."

SEC. 8—Limits the bonds named in section 6 to denominations of $100, or some multiple thereof, the interest to be payable half-yearly on the 1st January and July in each year—the principal to be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9—Makes all call certificates fundable, and taxes them on the same scale as Treasury notes, rating them at two-thirds their face if they are not promptly converted.

SEC. 10—Provides for the circulation of the bonds by banks of deposit.

SEC. 11—Provides for receiving five-dollar Treasury notes in payment of public dues until the times named for their conversion.

SEC. 12—Allows any State holding Treasury notes, received before the times fixed for taxing said notes, until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, shall be held to have been received, diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

SEC. 13—Makes the 7-30 notes no longer receivable for public dues, but declares them to be "bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the 1st January in each and every year."

SEC. 14—Authorizes the Secretary, "in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special indorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest."

The remaining sections of the act are purely formal in their character.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TAX BILL.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 7.

The Tax bill levies, in addition to the taxes levied by the act of April 24, 1863, as follows:

SEC. 1. Upon the value of real, personal, and mixed property, of every kind and description, except the exemptions hereafter to be named, five per cent.; the tax levied on property employed in agriculture to be credited by the value of the tax in kind.

On gold and silver wares, plate, jewels and watches, 10 per cent.

The tax to be levied on the value of property in 1860, except in the case of land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, purchased since Jan. 1, 1862, upon which the tax shall be levied on the price paid.

SEC. 2. A tax of five per cent. on the value of all shares in joint stock companies of any kind, whether incorporated or not. The shares to be valued at their market value at the time of assessment.

SEC. 3. Upon the market value of gold and silver coin or bullion, five per cent.; also the same upon moneys held abroad, or all bills of exchange drawn therefor.

A tax of five per cent. on all solvent credits, and on all bank bills and papers used as currency, except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, taxed twenty-five per cent.

SEC. 4. Profits in trade and business taxed as follows:

On the purchase and sale of agricultural products and mercantile wares generally, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1865, ten per cent. in addition to the tax under the act of April 24, 1863.

The same on the purchase and sale of coin, exchange, stocks, notes and credits of any kind, and any property not included in the foregoing.

On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. of any bank, banking company, or joint stock company of any description, incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

SEC. 5. The following are exempted from taxation:

Five hundred dollars' worth of property for each head of a family, and a hundred dollars additional for each minor child; and for each son in the army or navy, or who has fallen in the service, and a member of the family when he enlisted, the further sum of five hundred dollars.

One thousand dollars of the property of the widow or minor children of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who has died in the service.

A like amount of property of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine engaged in the service, or who has been disabled therein, provided said property, exclusive of furniture, does not exceed in value one thousand dollars.

When property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner unable temporarily to use or occupy it, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment may be reduced in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, and the tax in the same ratio by the District Collector.

SEC. 6. The taxes on property for 1864 to be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and collected the first of June next, with 90 days' extension west of the Mississippi. The additional tax on incomes or profits for 1863, to be paid forthwith; the tax on incomes, &c., for 1864 to be collected according to the acts of 1863.

SEC. 7. Exempts from tax on income for 1864 all property herein taxed ad valorem. The tax on Confederate bonds in no case to exceed the interest payable on the same; and sale bonds exempt from tax when held by minors or lunatics, if the interest do not exceed one thousand dollars.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Feb. 10, Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House the General Appropriation Bill, with the amendments of the Senate, and recommended that they be concurred in.

Among other astounding items included in this bill are the following, deemed necessary to the collection of the "tax in kind:" For the purchase of grain bags, *three millions two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.*

For wagons, teams and equipments for collecting and hauling the grain and other produce, *two million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.*

The bill appropriates three million and sixty-two thousand dollars for the payment of claims for the loss of slaves impressed by the Confederate authorities to be engaged on the public defences, and where the slave may have escaped to the enemy, or died in the service or contracted disease in the service, whereof they have since died.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, read the third time, and passed as amended.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 7.

The following bill was passed by Congress in secret session, and the injunction of secrecy having been removed, it is made public:

A BILL to Suspend the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain Cases.

Whereas, The Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides in article 1, section 9, paragraph 3, that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," and *Whereas*, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said article 1, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and *Whereas*, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of these States; and *Whereas*, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection; now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be and the same is hereby suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority, and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases and no other:

I. Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States.

II. Of conspiracies to overthrow the Government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States.

III. Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

IV. Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

V. Of desertions, or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service; *Provided*, that in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

VI. Of spies and emissaries of the enemy.

VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

VIII. Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war.

IX. Of conspiracies, or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

X. Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy.

XI. Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

XII. Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

XIII. Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government by destroying, or attempting to destroy, the vessels, or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

SEC. 3. That during the supension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

SEC. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress and no longer."

THE REBEL NAVY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF A JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

The shortcomings of the Navy Department have lately occupied the attention of the Confederates. In the Richmond *Enquirer* we find a report of the "Joint Select Congressional Committee" appointed to examine into the operations of the department. The document states that the Committee confined their investigations to the domestic operations of the department, because the President advised them that it would not be for the public good to examine into the foreign operations. They received some confidential information on this point, however, from a "gentleman in charge of the foreign contracts." The report states that "the committee have inquired into everything relating to the materials and the operations of the navy within the Confederate States; the means and resources for building a navy; the efforts to purchase or build vessels and to obtain ordnance and ordnance stores; the number and kind of vessels purchased or built; of whom purchased or by whom built; the contracts for them and how complied with; the contracts for war vessels now pending; the vessels owned by the Government when the Navy Department was organized, and the number and kind now owned by it; the naval defences of the Mississippi River, and especially of New-Orleans, of the Cumberland, Tennessee and James Rivers, and of the City of Norfolk; the circumstances connected with the destruction of the *Virginia*, the *Louisiana*, the *Mississippi*, the *Arkansas* and other gunboats: the causes of our naval disasters, and of the failure of our navy to meet the public expectations."

They state "*that, after long, patient and careful investigation, they have found nothing in the administration of the Navy Department that justifies any censure of Mr. Mallory.*"

The report then sets forth at length the difficulties under which the South labored in consequence of it limited facilities for ship-building. It says:

"Our means and resources for building a navy were so small and inconsiderable, compared with the naval power and resources of the enemy, *that many patriotic men doubted the wisdom of an attempt to construct a navy.* * * * * * *

We have had to labor under the most untoward and embarrassing circumstances. Men had been employed as shipwrights, who had never served an apprenticeship, or built a vessel, or even worked on one, because skill and experience could not be commanded. *All the labor or materials requisite to complete and equip a war vessel could not be commanded at any one point of the Confederacy;* but the machinery for propelling it, or some part of it, or the ordnance or ordnance stores, had to be transported to the various and distant points where the hulls were being built. Thus, in the construction of the *Mississippi* at New-Orleans, the labor, skill and resources of different parts of the Confederacy were necessarily invoked; her iron was rolled at Atlanta, portions of her machinery and equipments were made at Norfolk, while the main shaft and ordnance and ordnance stores were made at Richmond.

In order to sheath the hulls of gunboats we have been obliged to use such scrap iron, old and rejected sugar mills, and other discarded iron as could be gathered up; and to propel them have been constrained to use the engines and boilers of dilapidated steamboats. Hence it has happened that some of our gunboats have proven inefficient because of the imperfection of their machinery and sheathing.

Besides the deficiencies and difficulties, we have been obstructed in our operations by the invasions of the enemy, whereby we not only lost our navy-yards and much of their machinery and ship timber, *but were compelled to destroy gunboats quite completed, and steamboats whose machinery might have served us, to prevent them from being captured by the enemy.* Hence the destruction of the *Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi*, the vessels in Lake Ponchartrain, Bayou St. John, the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers, and elsewhere.

Allusion is next made to the overwhelming preponderance which the United States navy possessed, by way of putting Mr. MALLORY's efforts in a better light, and the report proceeds:

"One of his first acts, after entering upon his duties, was to call the attention of Congress to the rapid and radical changes in naval warfare which had taken place within a few years, in displacing the "wooden walls" that had been relied on for attack or defence, with gigattic iron-clads. He early took means for constructing an iron-clad navy. An officer was sent throughout the Confederate States to examine and report the means of manufacturing and preparing iron armor and heavy machinery. Others were sent to the United States, to Canada or Europe, to purchase or build suitable vessels for immediate use. The building of armored vessels was began in the hope of compensating, by their individual strength, for our great inferiority to the enemy in the number of war vessels and of seamen and marines. The time, labor and material necessary to construct a single heavy armored steam vessel may be judged of from the following example: The *Merrimac*, one of the ships sunk and partially destroyed by the enemy on abandoning Norfolk, was raised, and although the main point of the hull, and the boilers and material part of the machinery were uninjured, eight months of uninterrupted labor of as many workmen as could advantageously be employed, aided by the workshops of Richmond, were necessary to get her in fighting condition as an iron-clad. Work upon her, under orders of the Navy Department, was commenced on the 11th of July, 1861, and she fought the memorable battle of Hampton Roads—a battle which at once revolutionized naval warfare—on the 8th of March, of 1862, before she was entirely completed. And yet Constructor PORTER says "the yard at Norfolk was worked up to its fullest capacity. Everything was properly organized, and the officers were constantly on the spot directing operations and pushing forward the work. The Secretary of the Navy, in order to stimulate operations, offered inducements by way of additional pay or rewards, to work after dark and on Sundays. In short, he offered every encouragement that was calculated to incite them to more zeal and energy."

By letters and by telegrams he urged the officers of the navy at New-Orleans and other important points to spare neither men nor money, and to work day and night in completing gunboats, preparing ordnance stores and getting ready to attack or to meet the enemy. *The credit of the Navy Department at New-Orleans was impaired for a short time for the want of money to pay the employees; but this is not imputable to Mr. Mallory.* His requisitions were made upon the Treasury in due time to have supplied all just demands against the Department. The causes of this financial embarrassment are explained in the correspondence between himself and the Secretary of the Treasury, which is embodied in the testimony. It does not appear by the testimony that work on any vessel, or for the navy, at any time or place, was delayed or suspended by the default of the Secretary or the navy. He has ordered courts of inquiry in every instance where there was probable cause for attributing our defeat or disaster to the deficiency or delinquency of an officer of the navy. He has invited contracts for building gunboats wherever they could be soonest and best built and most advantageously employed. His contracts seem to have been judicious, and to have been properly enforced. Contractors have in some cases failed to complete their work within the time stipulated, whereby the expectations of the Secretary have been disappointed and his plans defeated. But, on inquiry, it has been shown that they failed to comply with their engagements in consequence of unforseen causes beyond their control, and not through any infidelity or want of diligence.

Reference is then made to the Messrs. TIFT, and their failure to complete the *Mississippi* at New-Orleans, and they are defended from the charge of being relations of Mr. MALLORY as well as from that of want of energy in the presecution of their work. The report says:

"*Their operations were deloyed from a want of iron, which the Navy Department could not possibly supply as fast as it was demanded. Indeed, neither the Government nor the people have been able to meet and satisfy the great demands of the army and navy for iron. The Navy Department has, for a long time past, employed agents in many parts of the country to gather scrap iron in cities and on plantations, to relieve, in some measure, its necessities.*"

The reports from the Secretary of the Navy have not been published, from motives of sound policy, and hence the operations of that department are not generally known. It is not deemed proper now to publish all the facts which should be presented, in order to give a full knowledge and just appreciation of the management of the Navy Department. But it is not improper to state that the department has erected a powder-mill, which supplies all the powder required by our navy; two engine-boiler and machine shops and five ordnance workshops. It has established eighteen yards for building war vessels, and a ropewalk, making all cordage, from a ropeyarn to a nine-inch cable, and capable of turning out 8,000 per month.

Of vessels not iron clad, the department has purchased and otherwise acquired and converted to war-vessels	44
Has built and completed as war-vessels	12
Has partially constructed and destroyed to save from the enemy	10
And has now under construction	9
Of iron-clad vessels, it has completed and has now in commission	12
Has completed and destroyed, or lost by capture	4
Has in progress of construction and in various stages of forwardness	20

It has also one iron-clad floating battery, presented to the Confederate States by the ladies of Georgia and one iron-clad raw, particlly completed and turned over to the Confederacy by the State of Alabama.

Taking into consideration the poverty of our means, and the formidable naval power and boundless resources of our enemy at the beginning of this war, our people have not sufficient cause for shame or discouragement in the operations of our navy. What has been, and is being done to resist the enemy on the waters of our rivers and the sea, should inspire confidence and excite strong hope that our navy will yet prove an efficient and worthy ally of our noble armies in achieving our independence. It has already won the admiration and applause of neutral nations for its gallant and glorious achievements.

And if we should succeed in getting the war-vessels completed now in progress of construction, the committee believe that our naval triumphs will yet rival the heroic and brilliant achievements of our land forces.

SECRET HISTORY.

The *Examiner* of Feb. 20, publishes extracts from testimony taken by the Joint Special Committee, which made the above report. Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, testified regarding the failure of his exertions to push forward the work on the rams rapidly enough. He said:

At length the excuse was given for this torturing want of vigor, that the work could not proceed faster for want of funds. The Navy Department had not paid its obligations, and, in consequence, had lost credit. I therefore telegraphed the Treasury Department as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26, 1862.

C. G. Memminger, Secretary Treasury, Richmond:

The Navy Department here owes nearly a million. Its credit is stopped. If you wish I will place $2,000,000 on account of the war tax, to the credit of the Government, so that the debts can be paid and the works continued.

(Signed) THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor.

The following remarkable letter was addressed to Gen. BENJAMIN. The italics are Gen. LOVELL's:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., March 9, 1862.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War:

SIR—In obedience to your orders I have sent forward to Tennessee, besides the Thirteenth Louisiana already detached, the following regiments viz: the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Fourth Louisiana, and the Seventh Mississippi Regiments. The Twentieth will leave on Tuesday. GIBSON's and VAIDEN's field batteries have also gone forward.

* * * * * * *

You will thus perceive that this department has been completely stripped of every organized body of troops. To replace them, I have called upon Gov. MOORE for ten thousand volunteers and militia for the defence of the lines about New-Orleans, which call, I hope, will meet with the approval of the Government.

Persons are found here who assert that I am sending away all troops, so that *the city may fall an easy prey to the enemy.* * * * * *

M. LOVELL, Major-Gen. Commanding.

In another official letter from Gen. LOVELL to Secretary BENJAMIN occurs the following:

"We are called upon here from all quarters to furnish everything—powder, food, equipments and ordnance stores of all kinds, and it is utterly impossible to make any estimate which will suit the requirements of the bureau. We must have money *here in large quantities*, for we know not what urgent requisition may come upon us by telegraph at a moment's notice. BRAGG telegraphed to-day for five hundred thousand pounds hard bread, yet the estimate of my commissary, approved by me, has been returned from Richmond, *for details* of what we would require. Such red tape will kill us. We had to borrow money to keep troops from suffering."

Commodore FORREST testified regarding his desire and efforts to defend the Norfolk Navy-Yard. He said:

"By placing the steamer *Virginia* in a proper position I thought she might very well protect the harbor, and even if Gen. HUGER's army was taken away, I thought the citizens would all turn out to man the batteries. To this he replied, they would starve us out. I informed him that they could not very well do that for some time to come, that we had four hundred barrels of pork, and four hundred barrels of beef stowed in the yard; that the forage there had been collected for three months for the cattle. To this he replied, that it had been determined upon as a military necessity, and must be carried out.

Mr. FOOTE—What was the value of the navy-yard? What do you conjecture the amount of the injury to be which we suffered from the destruction of the navy-yard?

Commodore FORREST—There is a printed schedule taken by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the State of Virginia, which could be had from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth. *In that schedule it mentions the value of the public property to be $6,500,000, or thereabouts.*"

GEN. TOOMBS.

THE PARTICULARS OF HIS ARREST.

From the Savannah Republican.

We have said nothing of the recent arrest of Gen. (now Colonel) TOOMBS, and his trial, now progressing before a court-martial in this city, for the reason that we regarded it simply a case of military discipline in which the public would feel no particular interest. But it seems the event has got abroad, the story, gathering most marvelously as it traveled, is done up at length in the Richmond papers with an almost endless variety of minutiæ and speculation, not one of which is correct. It is, therefore, due to Gen. TOOMBS and to truth that the facts should be stated as they are.

And in the outset, we would assure our Richmond cotemporaries that the *treason, disloyalty, passport* and *old woman* parts of the story are all pure fabrications. The facts are well known here to be as follows, or perhaps we should say the *allegations*, as the trial has not yet been concluded:

"Gen. TOOMBS was at Augusta with a regiment of State troops recently mustered into the Confederate service for a limited term, and which he commanded. His command was about to take the cars for Savannah on one of the cold days of the late severe spell. They were to travel in box cars, and the soldiers, after laying a place on the floor of the cars with brick and sand, built fires thereon for the purpose of keeping themselves warm on the journey. The agent of the road, Mr. SELKIRK, seeing this, remonstrated with the men, told them it was prohibited by the rules of the company, and that when the train got in motion the fire would blow about, and the train be destroyed. He furthermore is said to have stated that the train should not leave the depot until the fires were extinguished. Gen. TOOMBS coming up in the midst of the altercation between the agent and his men, declared that the fires should not be extinguished, that the train should leave in spite of the agent and after cursing and using much bitter language towards the latter, had him arrested and kept in custody by a guard. He also threatened to have the agent cut to pieces and thrown into the engine for fuel, together with direful other calamities to his corporeal man. Whether the fires were out or not, we did not learn, but the agent, being outnumbered, offered no further resistance, and the train with the troops left for Savannah. The agent reported the case to the railroad company, and, on their complaint to the military authorities, Gen. TOOMBS was arrested and carried before a court marshal.

Such are the facts as we heard them from apparently reliable sources. If any other circumstance entered into the cause of Mr. TOOMBS' arrest, it has not come to our knowledge.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MEAT.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.

Cut off, as we are, from Tennessee and Kentucky, *the question of meat supplies for our armies, from the area within our control, is one of grave consideration.* According to census reports, there is no just ground for the impression, long prevalent with us, that the South was dependent upon the North for a large portion of the meat we consumed. We actually reared and slaughtered more animals, in proportion to population, than the North, and it is simply owing to the fact of our almost wasteful use of meat, in which they economized, that we became annual purchasers of this article to so great an extent. Thrown upon our own resources, diverting our agriculture from the production of our great commercial staples to that of breadstuffs, and, along with it, to raising animals, hogs especially, since the war began, *in sections undisturbed by the march of armies, or not affected by epidemics among our stock, the supplies of meat are far more bountiful than ever known before.* It but remains for our patriotic planters to respond to the call of Government for this article, which, under the modifications of the schedule and impressment prices, as well as improvement of currency by the recent enactments of Congress, allowing more just as well as valuable compensation, we feel fully assured they will at once and cheerfully do.

But if, after furnishing all the surplus they may have over their usual amount for domestic purposes, the demand of the Government for our army is not supplied, *we appeal to the producers of our country and to all our citizens to retrench as much as can be in their consumption of meat.* It is one of the sacrifices that those who are in the enjoyment of the quiet of home should cheerfully comply with for the benefit and welfare of our soldiers in the field. *It was gravely entertained by members of the late Congress, and, if proposed, would no doubt have passed, and will probably be passed the next session if the requirement for it should appear, to limit the supply of meat to citizens to one-half of that usually consumed.* If the exigencies of the army should render such an enactment necessary, we do not anticipate injury to the material interests of the country at large at all commensurate to what might at first be apprehended would follow. *The fact is, ourselves and our laborers eat too much meat. No people in the world are such meat-eaters as we are, especially our laboring people.* Instead of three pounds of meat a week, our negroes, with a moderate increase of their bread allowance, can subsist and thrive and do as much work with scarcely any meat at all. *Meat eating is purely a luxury and a habit.* We know of planters in this State, and have heard of many instances in other States, whose negroes fed on a quarter of a pound of meat and some none at all a week, who observe no ill effect upon the condition, (except a little grumbling at first,) either in health or capacity for work, with their negroes. Bread is the staff of life. In it are contained all the elements for the sustenance of life and a vigorous condition of health. Added to it the variety of vegetables which can be so easily produced, and meat can almost wholly be dispensed with by our well clad and moderately exercised negroes, who have comfortable houses and are guarded from exposure of weather. Such is not the case with our soldiers, whose hardships, exposures and privations, are especially almost entire denial of vegetables render concentrated nourishment an absolute necessity.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AND GEN. BUTLER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A most diabolical calumny has been resorted to, for the purpose of sustaining the mean suggestion which the enemies of the Virginia Legislature affirm that they have made to the President. It is, that the continued suspension of the exchange, and the diligent representations made to the Confederate prisoners of their captivity being perpetuated by their own friends on a mere "question of etiquette," *are inducing them in multitudes to take the oath of allegiance to their enemies, and enter into their enemies' service, in order to invade and lay waste their own homes.* This we pronounce a wicked and cowardly calumny against absent men. *If there be amongst so great a number a few miserable beings who have done so base an act, our cause is better without them*; but as to the great body of our captive friends we pronounce the story a vile invention to palliate cowardice of certain creatures at home, who feel that *they* would swear anything, and unswear it again, under such a pressure.

And still another odious calumny hovers over and darkens this bad affair. *It is given out that the President has almost invited the strange action of the Virginia Legislature.* We hope that this is incredible. Here is a wretch not only denounced as a felon by our own Government, but blasted by the unanimous execration of the whole world, and even by all decent persons of his own nation; and the enemy's government, for that very reason, and with no other object than to bully us and humiliate us, and compel us to eat dirt, demands that *he*, and no other, is the person we shall treat with in such a momentous affair. The Confederates themselves are to rehabilitate his character and be his vouchers and security as an honorable man. *It is the most audacious and insolent attempt yet made to force us to acknowledge ourselves criminals and rebels, who have not even the rights of belligerents.* And now we are to be told that the President has even signified his wish to be requested to belie himself, and contradict himself and acknowledge that he had committed an act of empty presumption in denouncing so illustrious a "Major-General" as a felon and enemy of the human race!

But what do our unhappy legislators imagine we shall gain if we commit this filthy action? We are not offered, even on this condition, a renewal of the exchange on the terms of the cartel. The enemy only say to us: Accept BUTLER without conditions, and *he* will tell you then what we are going to do with you. If we accept him, that is only the first step. We can refuse nothing after that ignominious concession. That once yielded, the same reasons will be good for acquiescing in every other condition they may choose to impose. *To hold our own recovered runaway slaves as prisoners of war, to receive a negro officer as Butler's lieutenant on the flag-of-truce boat, and account with him for the prisoners—there is nothing of all this that Lincoln may not exact, and ought not to exact, if he finds us compliant enough to negotiate with the felon.* The exchange will next be stopped at the first difficulty that arises upon any of these points. The intention is to make us certify to our own disgrace. Yankee ingenuity will exhaust itself in the invention of ever-new and more humiliating conditions, and *there will be no end of it until we all consent to crawl to the footstool of Lincoln with handcuffs on our hands and ropes round our necks.*

THE CURRENCY.

From the Richmond Whig.

We would caution our citizens against disposing too recklessly of the Confederate currency they now hold. *Shylocks, who know its value, are deeply interested in depreciating it to add to the mass of their already ill-gotten gains.* It is the policy of every one to secure at once a sufficient amount of four per cent. bonds to meet his taxes, and he cannot lose more by submitting to a tax of one-third of the remainder for the benefit of the Government, by exchanging it after 1st of April for the new issues, than by paying it out now for articles advanced proportionately in price. *To pay a greater advance on articles than one-third their former price, is clearly a losing business.* We offer but a word of advice, hold on to your present notes, and exchange them for the new currency, if you do not wish to encourage the sharpers, who would ruthlessly sap the vitals of the Government for their individual gain.

Scientific Discoveries.

DR. DOREMUS' LECTURE.

The closing lecture by Prof. DOREMUS, drew one of the largest and most intelligent audiences ever gathered inside of the Cooper Institute. His opening theme was the grand discoveries of chemistry made within the last century; the chiefest of these was the insulation, by PRIESTLEY and SCHEELE, of oxygen or vital air, which forms more than one-half of our globe. This capital discovery was made the same year which gave birth to our Republic. Then the composite nature of water, by CAVENDISH, in 1781; the brilliant revelations, by Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, through the aid of the galvanic battery, in 1807, of the metalic bases of the earths. Still more recently, the many revelations in organic chemistry, which have given us such insight into the mysteries of vegetable and animal life.

But chiefest among the blessings conferred by chemistry on our race was the discovery of the anæsthetics. That according to the report of the Medical Society of the State of New-York, made to the Legislature of 1860, it was fully demonstrated that *anæsthesia* was discovered by Dr. HORACE WELLS, of Hartford, Conn., in 1844. It was made at one of the exhibitions of laughing gas, by Dr. COLTON. A young man under the influence of the gas injured his leg, but was not conscious of pain till the effects of the gas passed off. Noticing the circumstance, Dr. WELLS requested Dr. COLTON to administer the gas to him for the extraction of a tooth, which was done, and no pain experienced. This was the first surgical operation by an anæsthetic agent. After this important discovery, Dr. WELLS died, and to our shame be it said, his widow, left in poverty, has never received the first dollar for this great boon conferred on humanity. Soon after this, ether and chloroform came into use.

Prof. DOREMUS stated that, aside from the common air, there was no combination of oxygen and nitrogen which could be safely breathed, except the nitrous oxide or laughing gas. This gas exhilarated and produced the most delicious sensations. Sir HUMPHREY DAVY declared that "the atmosphere of the seventh heaven must be composed of it!" No person could appreciate the capacity of enjoyment by the myriads of nerves distributed over his system until he has experienced the exhilarating effects produced by this vitalizing nitrous oxide gas. This gas was entirely harmless in its effects, and while a small dose would exhilarate, a larger dose would induce anæsthesia or sound sleep, during which the most painful surgical operations could be performed without pain or the knowledge of the patient. He then took a few inhalations of the gas, though not to the point of exhilaration.

The learned lecturer then alluded to the discoveries of astronomy, as applied to navigation and geography, and mentioned that but one State in our Union—Massachusetts—was triangulated; that both battles of Bull Run were lost chiefly through ignorance of the topography of the locality. He then made a spirited appeal in favor of affording facilities to the youth of our country for the practical study of modern science, and alluded to the humiliating position of New-York in this respect, as compared with other cities of our Union, urging vigorously that ample provision should be furnished the professors in our various colleges, and especially our Free Academy, in the shape of observatories, museums of natural history, and extensive laboratories for analytical and applied chemistry.

The Metropolitan Fair and the Railroad and Ferry Companies.

It is expected that each of the different City Railroad, Omnibus and Ferry Companies will set apart a day's receipts for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. These companies will coin money in excess of all precedent during the approaching fair. To present a day's receipts each, while liberal, is but just.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Illinois—The Revolt in Antioquia—Terms of Submission Proposed by the Rebels—Mosquera's Forces Mustering to Crush the Rebellion.

The steamship *Illinois*, D. S. BABCOCK commanding, from Aspinwall 17th inst., 10 P. M., with specie and passengers to M. O. ROBERTS, arrived yesterday morning.

She left at Aspinwall steamship *Champion*, Capt. JONES, awaiting the United States mail and passengers from San Francisco. 20th inst., 3 P. M., passed steamer *Ocean Queen*, bound to Aspinwall.

SPECIE LIST.

From San Francisco.—$20,000 to order.

From Aspinwall—$4,099 Colgate & Hoffman.

COLOMBIA.

The Reported Rupture between the Ecuadorian and French Governments—The Peruvian Navy—A Revolt against Mosquera in Antioquia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864.

By late arrivals from Ecuador and from ports on both the Pacific and Atlantic sides of the Isthmus, we have late news from the interior of this Republic and from Quito. Dates from Bogota are to the 29th January. From Ecuador we learn that the story of a diplomatic rupture between that country and the French Representative is not true—or, at least, other reasons than those first given, and of a private nature, are now set forth for the sudden departure of the *Chargé*. Still, I think it will soon appear that there is a misunderstanding between the representatives of the new order of things in Ecuador and the French *Chargé*, and that this disaccord grows out of the arrangement between Gens. MOSQUERA and FLORES, after the battle of Cuaspud, by which, undoubtedly, the designs of France on Ecuador, furthered by President GARCIO MORENO, until lately nearly supreme at Quito, have been thwarted. The report also seems to have been premature that Don GOMEZ DE LA TORRE had replaced MORENO in the Presidential chair, and that the latter had taken his passports for France. We hear nothing of the "additional treaty" casually mentioned in the late convention at Pinsaqui between FLORES and MOSQUERA, and which will settle the future political position of Ecuador. No doubt, however, Gen. MOSQUERA, who left Pasto for Bogota on the 20th January, took it to that capital in his pocket, where it will receive the attention of the Congress now in session there.

Business operations in Guayaquil, which have been almost entirely suspended by the war and the apprehension of a revolution, have been partially resumed; but there is still a good deal of uncertainty in the public mind as to the future of the country. Some still apprehend revolution, and many hope that Peru will seize Guayaquil and "annex" it. Others believe it is the intention of MOSQUERA to make war on Peru, as soon as his power over Ecuador becomes consolidated, through the operation of the treaty spoken of in the preceding paragraph. No doubt MOSQUERA covets the receipts of the Chincha Islands, and if he sees a fair chance of success, will take his "victorious Caucanos" to Lima, to dispute the possession of them with President PEZET, whom he charges with bad faith and with enmity. A correspondent from Panama of one of your cotemporaries, says, that in a war with Peru, the advantage of the latter, in having a very respectable squadron, will tell much against the Power that opposes her, by her being able to transport troops from point to point on the sea-coast with rapidity. This is an error. Peru has no navy. She *had* one fine war-steamer, the *Apurimac*, afterward called the *Callao*, of 44 guns, but this vessel sank in the harbor of Callao three years since, and has but lately been raised. It will take a year to put her in fighting condition again, if indeed she is worth repairing and re-arming. The rest of the squadron of Peru consists of a little old steamer called the *Tunnebez*, another little steamer the name of which I have forgotten, and two old merchantmen, used some years since as transports—the whole "squadron" being too crazy now to go to sea, and beyond the cure of the machinist or ship-carpenter. Columbia is as well off as this, for she has one old steamer, or expects to have, as soon as she can get her out of Callao, besides three or four old schooners.

In my last, I wrote you that quite a formidable revolt against the authority of President MOSQUERA had taken place in one of our richest and most populous States—Antioquia—and that the Governor and some other high officers had been killed. We have now some particulars, which go to show that the outbreak was on a greater scale than any one hereabouts supposed. The rebels seem to have gotten possession and complete control of nearly the whole State, and to have thought themselves strong enough to beard the lion in his den, by marching upon Gen. MOSQUERA in Cauca. In one of the engagements, at Yarumal, in Antioquia, the accounts say that one thousand men were left dead on the field, between the two combatting forces, and that the victory rested with the rebels. It was in this battle that Gov. BRAVO, Gen. PLAZA and Dr. ECHEVERRI, mentioned in my last, were killed. The official gazette says that Gen. LARA, Commandante SALAZAR and "many other important personages" were also killed. After this, the rebels, under CORDOVA, marched upon the neighboring State of Cauca, where, in the aldea of Maria, they attacked a small Mosquera force, which declined the combat and retired to Cartago. But the people of Cauca in that vicinity, to the number of two thousand men, immediately took the field, upon which the rebels retreated. At present, this force, united to a considerable force of the regular army of President MOSQUERA, are marching upon Manigales, where, it appears, the bulk of the rebels are intrenched, and from whence they have forwarded the following demands to MOSQUERA, conditioned upon laying down their arms:

1. The Government of Colombia shall recognize Señor FAUSTINO ESTRADA as Governor of the State of Antioquia, and Señor JOAQUIN MARIA CORDOVA as Military Chief.

2. It shall repeal in Antioquia the national decrees and laws upon *desamortizacion de bienes de manas meurtas*, and of *tuicion*, (laws affecting church property.)

3. A new election shall be held in this State for representatives to the national Congress.

5. A general amnesty shall be decreed in favor of those compromised in the revolt.

In their proclamation to the people, their leader calls his force the restorers of New-Granada and of religion, which means that the nation is again to become subservient to the church, instead of being, as at present, its master—a proposition not likely to be accepted by our Unitarian President.

Forces to put down this revolt are marching from the States of Bolivar, Magdalena, Cundinamarca, Boyaca and Tolima, and thousands of arms and much other war material have been sent forward from Panama into Cauca for the use of the Government. MOSQUERA, with his means and his prestige, will make short work of this revolt, and then woe to the leaders who find themselves a second time pleading for mercy.

By a private letter from Bogota, of the 29th of January, I learn that the extra Congress, convened for the 1st of January, opened its sessions on the 25th, the House of Representatives with 36 members and the Senate with 14, just enough for a quorum. The rebels of Antioquia, through their new Executive, had sent propositions to Congress to submit to the National Government, on the terms indicated above. Upon the reception of this paper, Senator REYES introduced a resolution declaring the rebels of Antioquia traitors, and demanding unconditional surrender. This resolution was under discussion when the mail left. The Liberals or Mosqueristas, who are in a minority in the Senate, are hoping to arrange matters with the rebels, but the Conservative members are opposed to any settlement so long as there is the least chance for them to embroil the country in a general revolution.

Our cathedral was opened for mass last Sunday, the first public church service we have had for a year. The officiating priest was a native Spaniard, last from Salvador, where he followed the fortunes of President BARRIOS, lately driven out of that Republic. Having taken the oath here to support the Constitution and laws of the Republic and State, he was allowed to don his church robes, which the Bishop and his whole tribe of "exiles" can do so soon as they are willing to acknowledge the right of the people to make their own laws, instead of having them made for them at Rome by the Pope. All the talk here about MOSQUERA's "driving the clergy out of the State and leaving it without religion," is humbug. Whenever the priests choose to attend to their legitimate business of saving souls instead of plotting against the Government, they can return; and the majority of the thinking people of this State and Republic do not wish to see their faces until they come back submissive. Still, few but the common or lower classes of the people of Panama, attended the mass. I believe that not a single white woman was present—no one of our principal ladies, although many of them wishing to see the Government triumph, dared to take the initiative in listening to the "radical priest." Gov. SANTACOLOMA occupied a prominent position in the church, as did also several of his officers. Some negro women, as they approached the cathedral, and heard the [illegible], threw themselves upon their knees in the plaza, and exclaimed, with uplifted hands: "*Gracias á Dios! We can worship God once more!*"

In connection with this religious [illegible] it is well enough to mention that the subject [illegible] come up at Washington for the consideration of Secretary SEWARD. Two years and a half ago, when an attack by the Liberals was threatened upon Panama, the Bishop sent all the church silver, jewels and other valuables to the United States and British Consulates for safe keeping. The Liberals having succeeded in getting possession of not only the State but the National Governments, the Bishop has kept the property in the Consulates ever since, and refused to give it up on quitting the country for Lima. Last week Gov. SANTACOLOMA demanded the property be sent to him for the use of the churches again. The British Consul delivered over his portion of it, on the bond of the State and National authorities to hold him harmless, and the United States Consul had agreed to do the same, when a number of citizens appeared at his office and protested against it, threatening to sue him for $30,000 if he gave it up to anybody but the Bishop or his Provisor. Upon this the Consul reconsidered his determination to give up the property, and will hold it till he gets instructions from Washington or from the United States Minister at Bogota.

The small-pox has ceased its ravages in Panama and Aspinwall, but rages fearfully in the interior villages. A little off from the line of the railroad at Parairo, eleven out of thirteen in one family died last week. Labor, in consequence of the plague and of the conscription, is extremely scarce, and it is with difficulty the railroad and steamship companies procure men for their operations.

The two French war vessels, *Pallas* and *Diamant*, with Admiral BOUET, have left Panama to blockade the West Coast of Mexico.

The British war ships *Bacchante* and *Devastation* are in port, as also the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*. There is no United States war vessel at Aspinwall.

Official notice has been given that the French Steamship Company between St. Nazaire, in France, and the West Indies and Aspinwall, will not commence its operations this season, in consequence of their ships being wanted in the war on Mexico.

Señor MANUEL MURILLO, President elect of Colombia, now Minister to Washington, is expected here next week to take charge of the Presidency on the 1st of April. Many think, however, he will cede his right to MOSQUERA, in consequence of the present unsettled state of the country; but I doubt it, and more especially as the "situation" is likely to be better before April.

The passengers by the *Champion*, which arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday afternoon, left Panama on the *Golden City* on Monday, they having been detained to allow the steamer to take in freight from the *Champion*. The *Illinois*, which sailed from New-York the same day as the *Champion*, arrived at Aspinwall on Sunday evening, she having touched at Kingston, Jamaica, for coals. Her passengers left Aspinwall for Panama at 6 P. M. to-day, but will not probably leave for San Francisco till Sunday, 21st, as it will take three days at least for the *America* to get in her freight, coals and water. The *St. Louis*, connecting with the *Champion*, for New-York, is expected to-morrow.

The Central and South American mails are not due till the 21st.

The British steamer *Solent*, from Greytown, Nicaragua, is just telegraphed at Aspinwall. The Wood Transit contract was before the Senate on the 3d of February, and would get through both Houses by the 20th. The dates from Nicaragua are to the 15th inst., but contain nothing else new.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1864.
1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Keenan moved that Councilman Brandon take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Howe, to place a sign in front of his premises in Carmansville.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Cooran, to keep a watering-trough in front of his store south west corner of Thirty-fifth-street and First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to the Fifth National Bank of this City to construct an open portico in front of their banking house number three hundred thirty-eight Third-avenue, said portico not to extend beyond the line heretofore granted for the portico of the Third-Avenue Savings and other banking houses, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Ferries, to concur to direct the leasing of Wharves, Piers, Slips and unoccupied property.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this chamber be, and the same is hereby granted to the use of the Superior Court Special Term (without a jury), for the month of March, Justice Moncrief presiding.

Councilman Healy moved to lay said resolution on the table.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—10.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Houghtalin Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Joyce—8.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads to reset curb and gutter in Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets to set curb and gutter stones, &c., in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, unapproved, resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences procure a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

PETITIONS.

Petition of G. Arent to be renumera ed for assessment paid in error.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full for bill of refreshments, trimming room, &c., furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Skuse, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse, cart and harness from the dumping-ground, foot of Roosevelt-street, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Russell called up General Order seventy-three, being a report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stone set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Heffernan and Gross—2.

Councilman Koster called up General Order number seventy-five, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Healey moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem., declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, Twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Severe Reverse to the Florida Expedition.

Stubborn Battle on the 20th near Sanderson.

Our Forces Overpowered by Numbers and Compelled to Retreat.

The Losses Estimated at from 500 to 1,200.

Most of the Wounded Brought off the Field.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER SUPPRESSED

The United States Sloop-of-War Housatonic Destroyed by a Torpedo.

Two Officers and Three of the Crew Drowned.

SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT TOWARD SAVANNAH.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Wotton, from Port Royal on Wednesday last, arrived here at a late hour last night, bringing information of a sad reverse to our expedition, under Gen. Seymour, in Florida.

We are unable to give details, because after the *Fulton* had put out into the bay, she was boarded by the Provost-Marshal and Quartermaster, with orders from Gen. Gillmore to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their possession. Thus, the letter of the correspondent of the Times, who had returned from Jacksonville on purpose to send full particulars, and who had inclosed a partial list of the killed and wounded, amounting to five hundred names, was seized and retained until the next mail—*a week hence.* The cruelty of this short-sighted proceeding, considering the anxiety of relatives and friends, is evident. Gen. Gillmore's dispatches were sent on, and will doubtless soon be made public.

To a passenger by the *Fulton* we are indebted for the following main facts of the battle:

On the afternoon of the 20th, our troops, under Gen. Seymour, met the enemy, 15,000 strong, fifty-five miles beyond Jacksonville and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded.

The Seventh Connecticut, Seventh New-Hampshire, Fortieth Massachusetts, Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York and Eighth United States were engaged. Col. Fribley, of the Eighth United States, was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded.

All the officers of Hamilton's Battery were wounded. Capt. Hamilton (wounded in the arm) and Lieut. Myrick (wounded in the foot) are at Gen. Gillmore's headquarters at Hilton Head.

Col. Guy Henry, of the Fortieth Massachusetts, had three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt.

The *Cosmopolitan* arrived at Beaufort, on Monday evening, with 240 of the wounded, Col. Reed among them, who was living when the *Fulton* left, on Wednesday.

The enemy's loss is not known. They captured five guns.

It is supposed that the troops were from Bragg's army. Gen. Hardee himself was on the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family, and also to form a second marriage.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1300

Seventy-eight rebel prisoners were brought by the *Fulton*. The *Fulton's* passage was remarkably short and pleasant; a striking contrast to the previous one.

We understand that the Purser of the *Fulton* has a list of the killed and wounded, which he will show, but will not allow it to be copied.

Thomas McManus, Esq., purser of the *Fulton*, sends us the following particulars of the

DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSATONIC.

The following intelligence was received at Port Royal, S. C., from the blockading fleet off Charleston, announcing the loss of the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, Capt. Pickering, on Thursday the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. The circumstances are said to be as follows:

The watch on deck, perceiving something floating with the current, which to him, at first, resembled a porpoise, reported the same to the officer of the deck, whereupon Capt. Pickering was notified, and he being suspicious of the object, immediately gave orders to slip the cable and get underway, which order was put into execution, but all to no purpose, for the rebel-propelled torpedo *Davis* (the *New-Ironsides'* old friend,) struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sunk off Beach Inlet.

Two officers and three men were lost; the remainder of the officers and crew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats of the fleet. C. O. Muzzy, Captain's clerk, and Mr. Harrison, Ensign, are the officers lost.

A recent letter speaking of this torpedo, says:

"The submarine affair, they say, came out of Beach Inlet a week ago, intending to attack the *Wabash*, but she sunk when on the passage and drowned all hands. She was raised the succeeding night and towed in again. This makes the third time that she has sunk and drowned all hands."

AN ADVANCE TOWARD SAVANNAH.

Mr McManus also furnishes the following:

On Sunday last, 21st inst., a small force of troops, under command of Col. Howell, left Hilton Head in transports, and proceeded up the Savannah River to Williams Island. Arriving at that place about dark, a company of men under Capt. Greenleaf, of the Fourth New-Hampshire, landed in small boats, and made a reconnoissance, in the course of which they met a small body of the enemy, and a sharp musketry firing ensued.

We had four men of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers wounded.

The enemy's loss greatly outnumbered our own.

Monday morning Col. Howell withdrew his force, arriving at Hilton Head Monday night, Feb. 22, bringing with him 20 of the rebels which his men captured on the island.

The reconnoissance was highly successful, and reflects much honor upon those who participated in it.

The United States steam transport *Gen. Burnside* grounded on St. Johns Bar, and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.

The Quartermaster's steamboat *Harriet A. Weed*, while proceeding up the St. John's River, grounded. She was blown up by her crew to prevent her *falling into the hands* of the enemy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 26.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES TO APRIL 1.

Through the exertions of Mr. Odell, the joint resolution extending the payment of bounties until April 1, was carried in the House, to-day, without a dissenting vote.

CONFIRMATION OF GEN. PLEASONTON.

The Senate Military Committee to-day unanimously agreed to report Gen. Pleasonton for confirmation as Major-General. There are now no other vacancies.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day sent to the Ways and Means Committee a communication, proposing various changes in, and amendments to, the National Banking Law. Several of the leading banks in New-York have expressed a desire for such additional legislation as will enable them to participate in the benefits conferred by the Banking Act. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Hooper, Fenton and Stebbins, was appointed to revise the law.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The House Military Committee have decided to report a bill conferring upon the Provost-Marshal-General the rank and pay of Brigadier-General.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

Messrs. Wills and Carlile closed their arguments, to-day, in the Bereaysa claim, and the court adjourned until Monday, in order to examine the maps, arguments, &c. Attorney-General Bates and Judge Black will speak next week.

The court has now heard both sides of the case, and it is believed will either decide that mines are property of Government, or order a resurvey, in which case it will be near two years before Government enters into possession of the property.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Revenue Bill at their meeting to-day failed to agree. They will report their disagreement on Monday. There is little prospect of their coming to an agreement soon, as the Senate are firm in their determination not to impose the additional tax, and the House desperately resolved that it shall be levied. In the meanwhile the stock on hand is being gradually reduced by consumption, and the prospective revenue vanishing into air.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

Caleb Lyon, of Lyondale, was confirmed to-day in executive session, as Governor of Idaho, after a sharp fight. Senator Conness, of California, made a bitter speech against his confirmation.

POLITICS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator Hale and Posmaster-General Randall leave here to-morrow on a speech-making tour in New-Hampshire.

THE RARITAN BAY RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Military Committee have postponed further consideration of the Raritan Bay Railroad question until Monday, in order to hear the arguments of counsel on both sides.

ENGINEER DICKERSON AGAIN.

The House Naval Committee to-day heard Mr. Dickerson on marine engine theories. His testimony was very severe on the Construction Bureau of the Navy Department.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 26.

STILL ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNING STEAMER CAPTURED.

A telegram, received at the Navy Department this morning from Fortress Monroe, states that the blockade-runner *Pet* from Nassau, with an assorted cargo, was captured by the United States steamer *Montgomery* on the morning of the 16th instant. The *Pet* is a new sidewheel steamer of 790 tons, and said to be able to run 17 or 18 miles an hour. Information has also been received at the Navy Department, to the effect that the steamer *Spunky*, which recently ran ashore under the guns of Fort Campbell, below Wilmington, is likely to go to pieces.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The President having approved and signed the Amendatory Enrollment Bill, it is now a law.

STATE CURRENCY VERSUS NATIONAL CURRENCY.

A memorial from merchants of Philadelphia was presented by Representative O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, to-day, praying Congress to tax the circulation of all State banks to such an extent as to compel them to call in their issues, that the country may have nothing but national legal tender currency. They say that State bank issues have depreciated and are liable to further depreciation.

PRIZES AND ARMED TRANSPORTS.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Fenton, relative to the captures made by armed vessels in the service of the United States, and placing their crews on the same footing as to prize money with the crews of vessels in the navy proper.

GOV. OF IDAHO.

The Senate, to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, New-York, as Governor of Idaho.

NOMINATIONS.

D. N. Cooley has been nominated as Commissioner of Taxes for South Carolina, and Lieut. Henry B. Seeley as Lieutenant-Commander in the navy.

The Second Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the Whisky Bill had another meeting to-day, but were unable to agree, and there is no prospect of their arriving at an accommodation of their differences.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Quicksilver Mining case was resumed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The argument of Mr. Carlisle is now being heard. He will be followed by Messrs. Black and Bates.

REVENUE LAWS.

The subject of a modification of the revenue laws is still in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means. A separate bill may be prepared, altering the duties on tobacco.

The general appropriation bills will probably all be disposed of before the House will be enabled to act upon the revenue question.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Escape of Union Prisoners—Affairs in Western Louisiana—Gen. Sherman in Mississippi—Politics in New-Orleans—The Army in Texas, &c.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. Bell, from New-Orleans Feb. 19, via Havana 22d, arrived yesterday afternoon, The agent of the Associated Press sends the following summary of news:

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Two soldiers, A. W. Wells, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and H. S. Ingram, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, who were captured at Moscow, Tenn., on the 4th of December, have arrived here. They were at Cahawbas, on the Alabama River, 200 miles above Mobile, and made their escape from prison at that place, by getting down the sink and breaking through the drain. They walked through the country at night, eating nothing for six days, when a Union man gave them food. On reaching East Escambia Bay, near Milton, Fla., they were taken on board a schooner bound for Pensacola Navy-yard. They were sent here from that place.

The report says that the woods are full of refugees from conscripts and officers. Patrols, with bloodhounds, are on all the principal roads.

FROM WESTERN LOUISIANA.

A flag-of-truce was sent in to Gen. Franklin, near Franklin, La., a few days since. While awaiting outside our lines for an answer, one of the rebels said he would ride into town to see his sweetheart, and putting spurs to his blooded horse, made the attempt. As he approached our picket station he was ordered to halt, but refused, and was fired on and his hand shot off. He then turned his horse and escaped. Capt. Junrall, commanding the party, surrendered himself a prisoner, because his flag-of-truce had been violated by one of his comrades. The man's name is Vincent. He is a notorious villain; he killed a man during the rebel *régime* in Brashear City for thoughtlessly whistling "Hail Columbia." There is nothing else of interest.

You have doubtless received the intelligence of the invasion of Mississippi by the Union forces under Gen. Sherman. His march through Mississippi was a triumphant affair, according to the Mobile papers, the enemy being badly whipped wherever they attempted a stand.

There has been no returns of losses on either side, except from Gen. Wirt Adams, of the rebel cavalry command, who lost 200 out of 800 in defence of Jackson, Mississippi.

Two thousand loyal citizens have written to Gen. Banks, asking him to speak in public on the political questions now agitating the people of Louisiana. He declined on the ground that he did not wish to seem to throw military authority in any manner whatever into the political balance.

TEXAS.

There is no news of importance from our army in Texas. Col. Dudley's Brigade is about to leave probably for there. *Per contra*, transports have been sent to Pass Carello to bring away 6,000 troops. Your readers can choose for themselves. There are, however, positive indications that the long inactivity here will soon be interrupted.

Surgeon Nestell, of the United States gunboat *Clifton*, captured with his vessel at Sabine Pass, has returned paroled. No information could be obtained from him on account of his parole.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deserters—Mutineers—Rebel Prisoners.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Feb. 25.

Charles Damon, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and J. S. Rodenbush, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, have been committed to the Norfolk jail for desertion.

James Griffin, of the Thirty-sixth United States Colored Regiment, has been committed to jail, charged with sleeping on his post, by which neglect, Charles Whitney, a notorious prisoner, escaped from the pest-house.

John Kinney, Daniel Matthews and William Nicholson were arrested yesterday, charged with mutiny on board the United States steamship *Cossack*.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon from Beaufort, N. C., with forty rebel prisoners, a Captain, two Lieutenants and their whole command, recently captured near Newbern, N. C.

Maj.-Gen. Butler and some of his staff visited the flag-ship *Minnesota* to-day.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Indorsement of Mr. Lincoln by a Union Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 26.

The following dispatch has been received here:

Columbus, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 26.

At a convention of Union men to-night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the people of Ohio and her soldiers in the army demand the renomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

The members spontaneously rose to their feet and gave cheer upon cheer at the announcement of the passage of the resolution. W. R. L.

Iowa National Union Convention.

The Union State Convention of Iowa have elected the following gentlemen delegates to represent the State in the National Union Convention at Baltimore:

First District—Geo. W. McCraeny, Lee County; D. J. Stods, Jefferson. Alternates—A. H. C. Scott, Van Buren; G. W. Edwards, Henry.

Second District—D. W. Ellis, Clinton County; John S. Stairy, Jackson. Alternates—Chas. Oberman, Muscatine; John W. Earl, Linn.

Third District—J. S. Woodward, Buchanan County; J. Kerndt, Alamakee. Alternates—S. M. Brayton, Alamakee; J. Nicholas, Clayton.

Fourth District—G. D. Woodlin, Keokuk County; J. M. Hendrick, Wapello. Alternates—J. N. Allen, Tama; N. Udell, Appanoose.

Fifth District—Cole Noel, Dallas County; L. Leinkenfelter, Fremont. Alternates—J. Street, Pottawattamie; Chas. Henton, Guthrie.

Sixth District—G. M. Woodbury, Marshall County; P. Melendy, Black Hawk. Alternates—F. G. Woodruff, Hardin; A. Olener, Monona.

Delegates at Large—J. A. Williamson, Polk County; J. O. Clark, Howard; Francis Spring, Louisa; D. D. Chase, Hamilton. Alternates—J. H. Rotherock, Cedar County; J. R. Needham, Mahaska; J. W. Bell, Ringgold; Benj. Crabbe, Washington.

The committee reported a substitute for the resolution to abandon the name of Republican. The substitute recommends the National Republican Convention to adopt the name of Republican Union party. The substitute was adopted.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the war policy of the Administration, including that which looks to the total extinction of Slavery, and also in favor of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting Slavery within the United States, and declaring Abraham Lincoln the first choice of the people of Iowa for President.

The War in the Southwest.

Cairo, Friday, Feb. 26.

The steamer *Superior*, from Evansville, has arrived with 168 bales of cotton and a quantity of sugar.

Memphis dates to the 24th are received. Gen. Davidson, from Little Rock, has arrived, and will wait here for orders.

The steamer *Clyde*, engaged in the cotton trade, was seized on the 13th at Skipwith's Landing by the gunboat *Louisville*, for an alleged violation of the trade regulations. Her Commander, Capt. R. Cook, is charged with having agreed to convey a rebel battery across the river for $500 in gold.

The ocean steamers *Belvidere* and *Northerner* arrived at Memphis on the 24th. When 100 miles below Memphis, the Commander of the *Belvidere* observed the steamer *Pike* holding communications with the shore contrary to military orders. The *Belvidere* fired upon the shore, and her first volley started up about 200 guerrillas, who fled in consternation. The *Pike* was ordered to report at Memphis.

The Memphis cotton market was flat, with little prospect of improvement. Good Middling, 64c.@65c.; Strictly Middling, 63c.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Advance in Force from Chattanooga.

Capture of Tunnel Hill and Occupation of Dalton.

The Rebels Fall Back Precipitately.

A Heavy Battle with Johnston Deemed Probable.

Further Intelligence from Gen. Sherman.

Advance of General Schofield from Knoxville.

LONGSTREET FALLS BACK WITH RAPIDITY

Interesting Details of the Various Movements.

Philadelphia, Friday, Feb. 26.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following interesting special dispatch:

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Feb. 24.

On Monday a strong column of infantry, preceded by cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga, near the old battle-field of Chickamauga, and took the direct route for Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Gens. Palmer, Johnson, Baird, Davis and Carlin directed the movement.

The force advanced without opposition east of the Chickamauga, across which and back, through Ringgold's Gap and Taylor's Ridge, a party of rebel cavalry were driven in confusion by Col. Harrison.

The head of the column marched on, and rested during the night at Ringgold.

The movement was commenced yesterday morning. The cavalry in advance had several lively skirmishes with the enemy's mounted force, consisting of the First Tennessee rebels. They were, however, continually pushed back until about 4 P. M., when our forces came in sight of Tunnel Hill.

Here a conflict commenced, in which a great deal of fighting was done, and especially by the enemy. There was little loss on either side.

Col. Harrison having pushed far toward the front, and seeing that the rebels greatly outnumbered his forces, retired until he was met by our infantry, advancing.

Certain of support, Col. Harrison again pressed forward and drove the rebels precipitately out of the town of Tunnel Hill.

The enemy had an entire brigade of cavalry, under charge of Gen. Wheeler, with four pieces of artillery, and opening upon us with the latter, our progress was checked.

As soon as our own artillery came up its fire was directed principally at Col. Boone's rebel cavalry, who had advanced upon Col. Harrison's right.

It being now dark, our forces retired about four miles in the direction of Dalton to await supplies.

In the meantime, Gen. Stanley's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by a cavalry force under Col. Long, the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated to within three miles of Dalton to-day. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the advance was again resumed, portions of Johnston's and Baird's commands moving forward on the main road from Ringgold toward Tunnel Hill.

No skirmishing of consequence took place until at 11½ o'clock we found ourselves in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tunnell Hill.

Here it soon became evident that the rebels were resolved on making a stand. The cavalry had advanced some distance ahead of the infantry; but as soon as the latter was up in sufficient numbers to support, the cavalry advanced in column along the road in plain view of the hill on which the rebel cannon were planted the day before.

No enemy had as yet been observed, when suddenly a battery, planted on the hill to the right of the tunnel opened, and a number of shell were thrown with great accuracy immediately into our ranks. Several were killed and wounded. Gen. Whipple narrowly escaped death from the near explosion of a shell. No confusion was created, however, and the cavalry retired to shelter.

Other portions of the infantry came up, and were deployed in line. Meantime our artillery came up, and Capt. Hotchkiss' Second Minnesota Battery, playing two 10-pounder Parrotts, on an eminence to the right of the road, opened on the enemy with some effect, lessened, however, by the apparent imperfection of the shells, but few of which exploded. Capt. Harris, of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, afterward placed two of his pieces to the left of the road, and assisted in dislodging the rebel battery from its position.

Our infantry began to advance, Gen. Morgan taking the rebels on the right flank and boldly marching along the crest of Tunnel Hill, completely turned the works of the enemy, who fled without firing a gun.

Their retreat was rendered the more necessary as Col. Hambright's advance threatened their left flank.

Our whole line moving forward, we occupied without further contest the ridge of Tunnel Hill. All along its crest were tolerably formidable works of stone and logs. On the eastern side were the deserted camps of Gen. Claiborne's rebel division.

It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels fled rapidly along the Dalton road.

Our troops pursued, and there was no further fighting until we were within three miles of Dalton, where the rebels were found very strongly posted in a gorge, between a high and precipitous range of mountains called Rocky Falls.

Through this gorge runs the common and the railroad.

Our advance was met by a sharp musketry fire, but this was replied to with such effect that the rebel line was dislodged and driven back on their second line.

Immediately after this, the enemy commenced a furious fire of shot and shell from six pieces of artillery, which compelled our skirmishers to retire.

The rebel fire was kept up with vigor until sundown, Gen. Davis advancing with McCook's and Morgan's brigades, and taking up a position at the mouth of the gorge.

Night now came on, and the combat ended.

We may have heavy fighting to-morrow, and until we, in some way, turn the enemy's position, which now seems scarcely practicable.

The loss on both sides during these important operations has been small.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Feb. 26.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, just received, is as follows:

Near Buzzard Roost, Thursday, Feb. 25—9½ P. M.

This afternoon Gen. Cruft found the enemy in the valley beyond Rocky Falls in full force. He awaits reënforcements.

Gens. Morgan and McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard Roost, and the skirmishing is lively.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Our army is now in front of Dalton, Georgia, and will probably occupy the town to-night.

Tunnel Hill was carried this morning by our forces, after considerable skirmishing.

Scouts who arrived at Gen. Grant's headquarters this morning say that Gen. Sherman has struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Gen. Sherman has cut the rebel army of Gen. Polk in the centre, and both wings are running away in different directions.

There is a tremendous rebel cavalry force in Gen. Sherman's rear, but no apprehensions are felt for a Federal disaster.

Gen. Sherman lives upon the country, which, it is stated, abounds in stores of all kinds.

Great excitement exists in Montgomery, Alabama, and the people there are much frightened at the approach of Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Grant's scouts also report that a heavy attack on the forts at Mobile is in full operation, but with what success could not be learned.

Gen. Longstreet's forces are back again at their old quarters.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Friday, Feb. 26.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says the advanced force of Gen. Grant's army was within three miles of Dalton on the 24th. The rebels were driven from Tunnel Hill, and pursued till nightfall.

Heavy battle at Dalton was not improbable.

Hardee's and Clairborne's Divisions had been sent to reinforce Polk.

A Nashville dispatch of the 25th says our army is in front of Dalton, and will probably occupy that place to-night.

A scout arrived from Gen. Grant's headquarters says Gen. Sherman has struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and cut Polk's army in the middle, and that both sides are running away from each other. Gen. Sherman subsists on the country, which abounds in stores.

There was great excitement at Montgomery, and he people were much scared.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

A reconnoissance in force, in command of Gen. Stoneman, with the forces of Gens. Hascall and Hazen, was made on Monday night toward Bull Gap, which discovered that the rebel cavalry had retreated beyond the French Broad River. On Saturday, the 20th, Gen. Longstreet began his retreat from Strawberry Plains toward Bull Gap, first destroying the bridge, and reports say he has his camp equipage, &c. Gen. Schofield moved to the Plains with the Union forces to-day, assigning the command of the post and defences of Knoxville to Brig.-Gen. Hascall, who will send forward the army equipage and stores.

Rumors of a raid by the Union forces in Longstreet's rear are current, which are supposed to account for the precipitate rebel retreat.

All is quiet along the lines.

FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has information from a high military authority at Vicksburgh, confirming the report that Gen. Sherman had occupied Selma, Ala., which it says was gained by a severe fight. No particulars are received.

The *Bulletin* adds that it is understood the next place to be attacked, would be Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

British Merchants Propose to Fit Out a Cruiser to Catch the Alabama.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 10.

It was currently reported on 'Change yesterday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastest screw steamers afloat would leave a British port on a cruise after the *Alabama*. This new steamer has been purchased, and is being fitted out, at the sole expense of two first-class English houses—one in London, and the other in this town—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the *Alabama* ever could or will do, besides being much stronger, and when armed (carrying guns of such a calibre and construction) the chances of the *Alabama* being able to cope with her will be hopeless. She will be commanded by a man who has already gained much notoriety in connection with ocean navigation, and in whom Capt. Semmes will find a foe "worthy of his steel." The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the *Alabama*, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—*Georgia, Florida, Rappahannock* (should the latter get to sea), and *Tuscaloosa*. Already two barques have left England with coals for the "new comer," which will be discharged at one or two ports which this vessel will make her rendezvous. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction with the Federal cruisers now on the look-out for the *Alabama*. We may here repeat that the action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy combined and personal losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also by the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the Federal navy to capture the *Alabama* have been fruitless.

From Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Feb. 26.

The court-martial of Capt. Crandall, for killing Lieut. Hagan, has been concluded. The testimony substantially confirms the account published at the time of the arrest of Crandall, who is exonerated.

Mrs. Lightcap and daughter, arrested some time since for harboring rebels, have been ordered to take the oath of allegiance, and go north of the Ohio River, there to remain during the war.

Condition of the Ohio River.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Terminus, }
Parkersburgh, W. Va., Friday, Feb. 26. }

The Ohio River at this point has a good stage of water, and is entirely clear of ice. With the advantage of a daily steamboat and barge line, freights hence to Cincinnati, Louisville, and intermediate landings, will go forward with dispatch.

Launch.—The pilot boat *Edmund Driggs* will be launched from the yard of Mr. E. F. Williams, at Greenpoint, to-day, at 1 P. M. She is 76 feet long, 18½ feet beam, 7½ feet depth of hold, and about 80 tons burthen. She is intended to replace the *Elwood Walters* No. 7.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Vigilance of Gen. Peck—Improbable Iron-Clad Story—The Evacuation of Virginia—Another Siege of Washington Probable—Confirmation of the Hanging of Fifty-one Deserters by the Rebels.

Newbern, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Maj.-Gen. Peck, since his return, has been busily engaged in making a rigid inspection of all the fortifications of the department. He has received reliable intelligence of the enemy's intention to make another effort to dispossess us of our possessions in Eastern North Carolina with the assistance of three rebel iron-clads, plated ten inches thick, which are nearly ready to move simultaneously down the Neuse, Roanoke and Tar Rivers.

Gen. Peck is taking measures to impede the progress of these iron-clads, which purpose moving conjointly with land forces on our three most important points on those rivers—Newbern, Plymouth and Washington.

It appears to be the impression both within and outside of our lines that Virginia is to be evacuated, and the battle-ground is to be transferred to North Carolina. Hence the desire of the enemy to make a formidable and desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State and its extensive water communications before reinforcements can arrive for us.

The Wilmington *Journal*, in its recent declaration that North Carolina would be lost to the Confederacy unless this achievement is realized, gave utterance, says the Raleigh *Standard*, to the conditions on which Gov. Vance would pledge the further coöperation of this State with the Confederacy.

The presence of an additional number of formidable gunboats, and a small increase to our present force, which Gen. Peck is anxious to obtain, will make the enemy's efforts fruitless, and turn the existing conditional coöperation mentioned in our favor.

From Plymouth, we learn that C. W. Flusser, the naval hero of these waters, commanding naval forces at that point, is, as usual, ready and very anxious to see the enemy. Gen. Wessels, in command of the army forces there, who enjoys a great popularity with his troops and the people, has sent word to Gen. Peck that he and Flusser can hold Plymouth against any force the enemy may send.

Washington, so renowned for the famous siege of last year, the coveted point, will, doubtless, again be the theatre of a desperate contest.

Acting Brig.-Gen. McChesney, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, who was Gen. Foster's chief reliance during the memorable siege, and who is one of the most promising officers in the department, is in command of our forces at that point. This important position was bestowed upon Col. McChesney by Gen. Foster in consideration of his heroic services, and ratified by Gen. Peck.

The recent expedition which left Plymouth under the command of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, and destroyed such a large amount of rebel commissary stores, struck a severe blow at the enemy in that section and frustrated their operations, and has secured for Col. Maxwell the thanks of the Commanding General.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by the military and the Fire Department, and was the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this city.

Intelligence has been received that the enemy have hung fifty-one soldiers captured by them in their recent attack on Newbern, all of whom belonged to the Second Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, (white.) It creates a great deal of excitement, and if the news is confirmed the affair may result in the hanging of fifty-one rebels by Gen. Butler. Witnesses have arrived who saw three of these brave men shot by the enemy soon after their arms were taken from them.

THE WRECK OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Investigation into the Causes of the Disaster.

Portland, Friday, Feb. 26.

The testimony before the Coroner's Jury in the case of the disaster of the *Bohemian* shows no carelessness or want of skill on the part of the officers of the steamship. A pilot on a Boston steamer which passed the *Bohemian* before she struck, testifies to seeing her signal for a pilot, and that the haze made the lights look much further off than they really were.

Capt. Borland testifies that he had two lookouts on the forecastle and one aloft; steamer was going dead slow; had sailed into New-York nine Winters; never found himself in that locality before; thinks the current may have set him to the westward; ship struck near her middle and went right over the rock; shortly after, engineer reported she was making water very fast; put on full steam, heading the steamship to the shore, to beach her; she ran about ten minutes, when her fires were drowned out; orders were given to get the boats ready as soon as she struck; the officers were all at their stations, attending to their duties; but all the passengers rushed on deck, making great confusion; boat No. 2 was swamped by the fall or pin breaking on lowering, which let one end down, throwing the passengers who had filled it into the water; some of the boats were filled, others were not; the men in the boats not filled refused to pull alongside, thus leaving the captain, boatswain, three of the crew, and 70 or 80 passengers on board; there was a dense fog, and the ship was sinking fast; the only alternative was to get the passengers into the rigging; succeeded in getting fifty women and children into the foretop, the water then being over the forecastle head. The boats came back in three hours, and took all off; lowered the women and children into the boats from the rigging, and got all those who were in the rigging safe to land. A few passengers were washed off of the forecastle head when the ship filled, and after seeing the passengers housed and cared for, returned to the ship.

Capt. Stone, of Kennebunk, testified that he was a passenger on board; made no remarks to Capt. Borland about the ship being in danger, as had been currently reported.

Two more mails were found to-day, one for Canada and one for Boston.

Three more bodies have been recovered.

The ship is stripped and ready for the wreckers, who express confidence in their ability to raise her intact, if the storm holds off.

Spanish Successes in St. Domingo—The President of Venezuela—Affairs at Havana.

Havana, Monday, Feb. 22.

The American flag waves at the United States Consulate-General in honor of the day.

From St. Domingo we have dates to the 11th. A telegram has been published officially here, received from Santiago de Cuba, the 15th, stating that the troops under Gen. La Gandara had taken possession of the towns of Neiva and Barahona, aided by the steamers *Isabel la Catolica* and *Leon*, when or how is not stated. The towns were in ashes when the Spanish troops entered. The *Fowel*, from Spain, having touched at St. Domingo, brings this news from Santiago de Cuba also, and 150 recruits.

We have dates from Caracas to the 21st ult. Gen. Falcon entered that city as the President of the Republic of Venezuela, on the 9th of January.

The large sugar stores of Messrs. Zaldo, Garcia & Co., of Sagua la Grande, were burned on the night of the 13th inst. We have no local news of interest. It is reported that Gen. Dulce has sent in his resignation, but I have not been able to get at the truth of it, nor the cause, if true. The United States transport *Pearson*, arrived yesterday, left New-York on the 2d, put in for coal and will proceed to New-Orleans on the 24th.

Fire in Providence.

Providence, R. I., Friday, Feb. 26.

The three upper stories of the five-story building leased by the Rope Iron Foundry were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on the building will amount to from $10,000 to $15,000. A cork factory, two hoop-skirt shops and a reed factory were in the burnt portion of the building. The other occupants were seriously damaged by water.

Relief for East Tennessee.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Board of Brokers to-day appropriated $1,000 for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee.

Below, bark *Alexandria*, from Cienfuegos.

THEODORE PARKER.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORE PARKER—Minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, Boston. By JOHN WEISS. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York. D. APPLETON & Co.

As time draws on, and the characteristics of a State and people become daily more and more assured to America and its inhabitants, the material wealth that accompanies these developments of empire is far from being the sole endowment they bring with them. We are daily becoming mentally richer, also, the stock of native ideas fructifies, and, above all, is constantly increasing that inalienable heritage of coming generations, the memories of our good and great men—the home crop of heroes springing from the soil, true to its instincts and sympathies, sharers of our conflicts and leaders of our victories. As "star after star decays" on earth, and the National Pantheon enlarges its boundaries to admit those who become immortal, the voice of the true sage proves, perhaps, even more potent than when it was heard in life, for counsel, rebuke or warning, in seasons of difficulty and danger. The smoke and stir of turmoil no longer obscure their true proportions; the asperities of life are softened, and a wider audience is prepared to listen to utterances that formerly provoked to anger, or were received with indifference. Conspicuous among those "standard-bearers of humanity" recently departed, is the remarkable man commemorated in these goodly volumes. THEODORE PARKER—a name long associated with obloquy by his enemies, and hesitatingly championed even by his friends, who could not keep up with the speed of his intellectual processes—is here portrayed at full length. He stands before us in all his strength and weakness, and our literature is enriched by the life-like resemblance of one whom all acknowledge as a true man, and posterity will probably account a great one.

To his own pen is due the ample store of materials for the illustration of a character, so worthy of study, that the work affords. It has no claim to be considered a finished biography. The editor deserves the praise of industry, shown in the collection of these materials, and discerns their value sufficiently to place them before his readers. There is little other commendation to be given to the editorial part of the book. It is mainly written in a style so peculiar, so perversely bad, that the bold, clear, ringing sentences of THEODORE PARKER shine out like crystals embedded in a conglomerate of halting metaphors, tortuous rhetoric, and misapplied language in general. It might seem invidious to give specimens of the quips, cranks and verbal enigmas that are scattered through the pages of the book, particularly as there is no profundity in the thoughts that flounder for utterance to justify the novelty of style, and it is apparently only a vicious trick of manner that leads to an uncouth license of diction, which sets sometimes grammar, and always good taste, at defiance. A charge has been made and substantiated against the American edition of the *Life*, that involves more seriously the manner of its authorship. It is proved that suppressions have been made of passages printed at large in the English copy, but supposed to be too unpalatable for circulation here. The original mistake was no doubt committed by publishing at all matter more likely to hurt or injure individuals than to benefit the cause that THEODORE PARKER had at heart. When once this has been done, all attempt at suppression is futile, because impossible, and merely defeats its object by stimulating curiosity in these particulars. It is also peculiarly inappropriate when applied to the writings of one who never feared the face of man, and we hope another edition will be restored to its integrity.

THEODORE PARKER was born in August, 1810, the youngest of eleven children. Seventh in descent from the first settler of the name—THOMAS PARKER, who came to New-England in 1635—his forefathers were flourishing and reliable men, one of whom in 1710 migrated from the paternal homestead in Reading, and established himself at Lexington. The lineage here becomes historical. Capt. JOHN PARKER (who had served in the French War and been at the taking of Quebec) and his troop of 70 men, it was who first resisted the British troops and inaugurated the war of the Revolution. The "King's Arm," which he took from a grenadier of the Forty-third Regiment—the first weapon captured in the Revolution—stood always by the study door of his grandson, THEODORE, whose last literary work was the commencement of an autobiography wherein are commemorated the home and ancestral influences that impressed themselves on his youthful character. A delightful fragment it is, a true cabinet picture, showing the life of a Massachusetts farmer's family, born to toil, but not debased by it, and open to all opportunities for culture that might at any time present themselves. Grave, thoughtful, serious, was the general tone of society, varied by individual peculiarities. The father of THEODORE was well-read and intelligent—an ingenious mechanist of no ordinary skill—his mother, a woman of acute nervous sensibility and active religious instincts, which found their healthiest development in loving and ennobling views of creation and its divine author. Incalculable was the effect of his early surroundings.

In his latest year her son says:

> "Religion was the inheritance my mother gave—gave me in my birth—gave me in her teachings. Many sons have been better born than I, few have had so good a mother. I mention these things to show you how I came to have the view of religion that I have now. My head is not more natural to my body—has not more grown with it than [my religion out of my soul, and with it, with me, religion was not carpentry—something built up of dry wood from without—but it was *growth*, growth of a germ in my soul."

Under these happy auspices the youth of THEODORE went joyously on. His ear was early attuned to the music of nature, and his eye drank in greedily the ever changing charm of the unspeakable rural solitudes where his lot was cast. Books, too, were not wanting even at that early day, in the New-England home. He says, "Homer and Plutarch I read before I was eight; Rollin's Ancient History about the same time, and lots of histories, with all the poetry I could find, before ten. I took to metaphysics about eleven or twelve." The thirst for knowledge grew upon him, and gradually became an overmastering passion. Farm labors occupied the year, except eleven weeks in Winter when he attended school. Latin and Greek he was "started in" by the kindness of a teacher, whom he always remembered with gratitude, at the district school. With the proceeds of a whortleberrying campaign, carried to Boston for sale, in 1822, he bought his first book. One quarter's instruction at the Lexington Academy was all the tuition he received in addition to the Winter lessons of the district school. Here COLBURN's Algebra was mastered in twenty days. As is the custom in New-England, teaching now filled the Winters, but was combined with learning, and at this period he found time to acquire French and Spanish. So passed his days until his twentieth year, when,

> "In the Summer of 1830, the day before his birthday, he went away from home, and was absent till near midnight. He had received permission from his father to be gone for a day, but was unwilling to say wherefore, so nobody knew where he had gone. Returning, he went up to his father's bed side and said, 'Father, I entered Harvard College to-day.' He had spent the whole day in undergoing examination at Cambridge. The perplexity of the old man at his mysterious absence was not lessened when he heard the cause, 'Why, THEODORE, you know I cannot support you there.' 'I know that, father. I mean to stay at home and keep up with my class.' He had quietly prepared to enter the freshman class. He remained at home another Winter, doing all his work, carrying on his studies, and going down to Cambridge to participate in the examinations. In 1850 he wrote, 'It is this day, twenty years since, I entered Harvard College.' What misgiving I had at that time, yet how joyfully I went home and told my father, abed—but not asleep—that I had entered Harvard College. How joyfully I went to work again the next day."

This was the turning point of his career; in another season ends the home-life and education of the youthful student, but there is no chasm, no harsh separation of feeling and interest between boyhood and manhood. THEODORE PARKER's days were, happily for him, "linked each to each by natural piety." When near the term of his career, he could look back thankfully and say:

> "I have swam in clear sweet waters all my days, and if sometimes they were a little cold and the stream ran adverse, and something rough, it was never too strong to be breasted and swam through. From the days of earliest boyhood, when I went stumbling through the grass 'as merry as a May bee,' up to the gray-headed manhood of this time, there is none but has left me honey in the hive of memory, that I now feed on, for present delight. When I recall the years of boyhood, youth, early manhood, I am filled with a sense of sweetness, and wonder that such little things can make a mortal so exceeding rich."

An engagement as assistant in a private school at Boston awaited him when he left his father's house, "a raw boy with clothes made by country tailors, coarse shoes, great hands, red lips and blue eyes," carrying with him eleven cherished volumes, the *dii majores* of his little library, to teach Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, mathematics, and "all sorts of philosophy," for his board and fifteen dollars a month, eleven of which went to pay a hired man to replace him in the work of his father's farm. The seven hours of school labor over, left him, he calculated, ten or twelve for his private studies—a dangerous indulgence, which nature tardily avenged, that fatally sapped the stock of health inherited from six generations of hardy New-England farmers, and laid the foundation for premature disease and decay. In after-life, when suffering had begun, speaking of these years, he says:

> "You may judge what sort of boy I was from the kind of man you have known since. Life lay before me then, (it is all behind me now,) and I had hope, when now is only remembrance. Judge if I did not work; it makes my flesh creep to think how I used to work and how much I learned that year and the four next. Had I not the constitution for a scholar? Oh! that I had known the art of life, or found some book or some man to tell me how to live, to study, to take exercise, &c. But I found none, and so here I am."

The dull routine of this Boston employ was agreeably diversified by two years' school-keeping at Watertown, Mass. Here he found intellectual society, and rejoiced in the scholarly companionship of a learned divine, Dr. FRANCIS, who could pilot him through the mazes of German philosophy and theology. Here, also, he made the acquaintance of the lady, Miss LYDIA D. CABOT, who afterward became his wife. At the end of that time, he reckoned he had money enough to venture with to the Theological School at Cambridge, when a frugal youth could live for less than two hundred dollars a year, all expenses included—having also the resources afforded by teaching and writing for further reliance. He accordingly entered the school in 1834. It was of course under Unitarian guidance, and numbered the most eminent men of that denomination among the professors, as Dr. PALFREY, HENRY WARE, &c. His course there was marked by his usual intensity of study. The languages he mastered at this time were Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Icelandic, Chaldaic, Arabic, Persian, Coptic, Anglo-Saxon, Swedish, and a smattering of Ethiopic and Russian. He had a class of students in Hebrew, (his knowledge of that language being so minute that he was often referred to by the Professor, SIDNEY WILLARD,) and also took private pupils. He delivered lectures, wrote much for periodicals, and was, in short, engaged in a ceaseless round of mental activity. In 1836, the great ambition of his youthful life was accomplished, and he stood before a congregation of worshipers, in the old meeting-house of Watertown, an ordained minister of the Gospel.

From his early boyhood, THEODORE PARKER declares, "I *felt* I was to be a minister, and looked forward with eager longings for the work to which I think my nature itself an effectual call—certainly a deep and continuous one." The abiding impressions derived from the moral and religious culture of home were mingled in him with a singular hardihood of speculation and an impatience of received dogma that he also traces to an ancestral source. It is a curious fact that the Parkers, though men of local influence, dignified with places of trust, and enjoying the respect of the community, were not famous for orthodoxy. In several generations, one member of the family only ever joined the church. These facts, which are opposed to our current notions of New-England society, had an unconscious weight with THEODORE, and aroused him, when only a boy, to investigations of the boldest character. His psychological history is given at length in one of his latest writings—the letter to the members of his society in Boston, entitled "THEODORE PARKER's Experience as a Minister," a paper of the highest interest. From this it appears, that discarding by degrees all traditional authority, and exercising to the fullest extent as a youth that sublime confidence in the truth of his intuitions that always characterized him as a man, he had early evolved, by a process of his own, the doctrines that his future life was to develop. In a remarkable passage, he says:

> "I found certain great primal intuitions of human nature, which depend on no logical process of demonstration, but are rather facts of consciousness given by the instinctive action of human nature itself. I will mention only the three most important which pertain to religion:
>
> I. The instinctive intuition of the divine—a consciousness that there is a God.
>
> II. The instinctive intuition of the just and right—a consciousness that there is a moral law, independent of our will, which we ought to keep.
>
> III. The instinctive intuition of the immortal—a consciousness that the essential element of man, the principle of individuality, never dies.
>
> Here, then, was the foundation of religion laid in human nature itself, which neither the atheist nor the more pernicious bigot could move or even shake."

These intuitions, established after great spiritual trial, were the corner-stones of his future teaching; from them he deduced the great ethical realities—what God actually is, what morality is, and what eternal life has to offer. They were to him the lever that ARCHIMEDES in vain desired, the extra mundane standpoint from whence he could move the world. His youth has been dwelt upon from the delight which such an example always inspires, and because an example so ennobling cannot be too much insisted on. His ministerial career must be more briefly touched.

On the longest day of 1837, THEODORE PARKER was ordained Minister of the Unitarian Church and congregation of West Roxbury, a suburban village near Boston. One of the smallest societies in New-England, there was little in the situation to tempt an ambitious man; to Mr. PARKER it offered what, with his moderate ideas, seemed a competence, combining also the mental advantages of immediate proximity to the social and intellectual life of the metropolis. Just married, "with an income of $520 a year may be—may be much less—to support a wife," the quiet little parish of some sixty families, and the pleasant white parsonage house, "looking through trees upon flowers, vines and garden buds," was a delightful retreat, where official duties were not so overwhelming but that ample time was secured for study and the pursuit of knowledge. His journals and correspondence testify to the extent of his researches in learning of all kinds, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, and what was to be the noble library grew insensibly by constant, if moderate, accessions. A man of this stamp could not exist in contact with the stereotyped theology of slumbering and plethoric sects without rudely disturbing many prejudices, and intimations of the heterodoxy of PARKER gradually gained ground among his Unitarian brethren, who seemed anxious to visit on the head of a kindred offender the wrath and indignation sometimes showered on themselves by the orthodox. His ecclesiastical position and relations grew precarious—and some of his oldest friends, unable to share or appreciate his clearness of mental vision, were among his denouncers. In 1841, a sermon preached at the ordination of a minister at South Boston, and afterward entitled "Discourse of the Transient and Permanent in Religion," was regarded as an overt act of treason to the obligations of his profession. The outcry it made was startling—"Most of my clerical friends fell off (says PARKER,) some would not speak to me in the street, and refused to take me by the hand; in their public meetings, they left the sofas or benches when I sat down, and withdrew from me as Jews from contact with a leper. In a few months most of my former ministerial coadjutors forsook me, and there was only six who would allow me to enter into their pulpits." The controlling men of the denomination determined "this young man must be silenced"—but they had not understood the person they were dealing with. His words are: "I had not gone to war without calculating the cost. I well knew beforehand what awaited me, and had determined to fight the battle through, and never thought of yielding or being silenced." The immediate effect of this ecclesiastical proscription was to remove him to a wider field. Influential men at Boston were unwilling to condemn a man or his doctrines unheard, and in the Autumn of 1841 he delivered in that city the "Lectures on Matters Pertaining to Religion," which, first widely circulated by newspaper reports, and afterward published in a volume, carried the fame of the author far beyond the local limits that had heretofore bounded it. The impression was deepened by his "Sermon for the Times," also delivered in Boston during the following season, but here his health gave way, and in September, 1843, he "fled off to Europe to spend a year in recovery, observation and thought." Few Americans have ever started on a similar tour so well qualified to realize the advantages it presents. To THEODORE PARKER, this involuntary year of rest and inaction turned out the most profitable in his life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His letters and journals show him observant of everything. In Paris, attending lectures on Arabic, CORNEILLE, CICERO, DESCARTES and GASSENDIS' philosophy, law of nature and nations, Italian literature, &c., &c., his journal—written in French by way of exercise—containing an analysis of every lecture heard, from COUSIN at the Sorbonne, to GEOFFRY ST. HILAIRE, at the Garden of Plants, "on Vultures." In Italy classical antiquities and the fine arts specially attracted him, the paintings and public buildings, rising far above his imagination, the statues falling a little below it. Here, too, his large charity made him a tolerant and sympathetic critic of much that he found valuable in the imposing ideal of the Catholic Church, and he eagerly studied the practical working of its system on the minds and morals of men. In Germany the attractions of art gave way to those of humanity, and he gladly made acquaintance with the professors and divines, with whose works he had long been familiar. SCHLOSSER, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" GERVINUS, "who, they say, has read more books than any man in Germany;" DE WETTE, "a compact little man, with rather a dry face, a little irritable from his long disasters," (whose Biblical Introduction he had just translated;) EWALD, "the hard-headed, more a man of genius than any one else seen in Germany;" HUMBOLDT, "sleeping on his laurels;" SCHELLING, "old and feeble, almost inarticulate;" PAULUS, "a noble old fellow, eighty-three years old, hale and flourishing yet," are only a few of the celebrities that were met with, and characterised to friends in his sharp, incisive manner. In England, he takes tea with CARLYLE, dines with Prof. NEWMAN, breakfasts with BABBAGE, meets JOHN STERLING—then "near the skies"—and is especially observant at Oxford of the religious phenomena of the day then taking the form known as Puseyism.

Returning home, he renewed his relation with the little flock at West Roxbury, but only for a season. The fame of THEODORE PARKER had gone forth aided, perhaps, as much by the denunciations of his persecutors, as by the admiration he excited among those who really knew him. There is a native generosity in most cultivated minds that reacts at the idea of condemning a man unheard, and in obedience to a professional clamor. Recounting the origin of the congregation henceforward the scene of his ministerial labor, he says: "A few earnest men thought the great principle of religious freedom was endangered; some of you came together privately at first, and then in public, to look matters in the face and consider what ought to be done. A young man proposed this resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Rev. THEODORE PARKER shall have a chance to be heard in Boston.

That motion prevailed, and measures were soon taken to make the resolution an event; but so low was our reputation, that though payment was offered in advance, of all the unoccupied halls in Boston, but one could be hired for our purpose. So, one rainy Sunday, the streets full of snow, on the 16th of February, 1845, for the first time, I stood before you to preach and pray."

Mr. PARKER was then in his thirty-fifth year. The society was formally organized in the following January, and he was installed over it. Their first place of meeting was the Melodeon, but the full development of the congregation was not reached until their removal to the new Music Hall, in November, 1852. A friend and parishioner says, feelingly: "Those early days of his ministry at the Melodeon, can never be forgotten by those favored to share them. The dark, dingy building, with dirty walls and close atmosphere, became a holy temple, for it contained a living soul." In the ampler space and more elegant arrangement of the Music Hall, the relation of the preacher to his hearers was changed; he had become public property; the small body of his regular parishioners formed a little nucleus around which gathered the customary audience, frequently of three thousand souls, attracted to the simple service by the certainty of hearing from the minister words of no dubious or uncertain sound on all the great questions that agitate humanity, whether of private conduct or public polity. How in time, when occupying this position he came to be almost regarded as a separate estate in the Commonwealth—a power that could counterbalance the accidents that might for the time legalize wrong and aggression—need not here be told. The Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, found him a true "tribune of the people," giving expression, in his single trumpet-tones, to the thoughts that silently swelled the bosoms of thousands. Here for fifteen years was the scene of his ministry, and while health allowed, no desire of change, no fickleness of purpose, ever for a moment was entertained. How dear to him was the Twenty-Eighth Society is unconsciously testified by the casual expressions of almost every letter or paper that came from his pen. The mutual dependence of pastor and people, and his conception of the ministerial duties, is well exemplified in his Farewell Letter, where, addressing his congregation, he says:

> "When I first came among you, and lived in a trading town where a great variety of occupations lay spread out before me, all the time, and preached to such crowds of men as offered a wide diversity of nature, character and conduct, I found not only an opportunity to work, but also to learn and grow. You say I have taught you much. I hope it is so; but you have been a large part of your own schooling, for I have also learned much from you. The audience has always furnished a large part of the sermon and the prayer. I have received much direct instruction, and that in matters of deep concern, from some of you, by hearing your words and looking at your lives. The indirect help to my power, I fear you would hardly credit should I attempt to tell. It is enough to say now that I have found amongst you men and women, often in quite humble stations, who have added new elements of strength and beauty to my notion of what constitutes a glorious human creature, in particular excellencies their actual surpassing my ideal. I have been a learner quite as much as a teacher. Indeed out of nearly a thousand sermons I have written, I think there are not five-and-twenty which are not steps in my own development, studies I have learned by, quite as much as lessons you have been taught with."

The exercise of his professional functions was, however, but one element in the intellectual life of THEODORE PARKER. On accepting the pastorate of his congregation, he removed from the country, and established his household in a town residence—Exeter-place, Boston. Here was arranged the library, originally limited to the fourth story, but gradually overflowing other rooms, passages and halls of the house, finally pausing only at the dining-room, close to the front door. In a cosy nook, with the implements of work all around him, sat the owner and collector of the twelve thousand volumes, cognizant of the individuality of each one, "as a shepherd knows his sheep." Here was he occupied, with the care of a wider parish, limited by no geographical bounds, but composed of the grateful minds who acknowledged their obligation to his writings, the inquirer who looked to him for counsel, the doubting who required the confidence of his strong convictions. England, Scotland, Germany and the Far West, largely swelled his correspondence, of this nature, which in extent and variety of station among the writers, probably exceeded that of any public man of the time. His published writings also demanded much care; though apparently struck off in an extempore heat of composition, they were never slighted, but always as good as he could possibly make them. Matter, too, was constantly collecting for important works destined never to see the light. His lecturing campaigns also extended over much ground, and occupied a portion of every year. For many years the lectures he delivered averaged nearly fifty in number each season.

But above all, and interpenetrating through all this ceaseless round of occupation, was the love of the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake—a passion that knew neither stop nor stay. How the mind of THEODORE PARKER drank eagerly at every source and embraced and harmonized all fields of inquiry is beautifully illustrated in his own words:

> "To me human life in all its forms, individual and aggregate, is a perpetual wonder: the flora of the earth and sea is full of beauty and of mystery, which science seeks to understand; the fauna of land and ocean is not less wonderful—the world which holds them both and the great universe which folds it on every side are still more wonderful, complex and attractive to the contemplating mind. But the universe of human life, with its peculiar worlds of outer sense and inner soul, the particular faunas and floras which therein find a home, are still more complex, wonderful and attractive, and the laws which control it seem to me more amazing than the mathematic principles that explain the celestial mechanics of the outward world. The kosmos of matter seems little compared to this kosmos of immortal and progressive man; it is my continual study, discipline and delight. Oh, that some young genius would devise the *novum organum* of humanity, determine the *principia* thereof, and, with deeper than mathematic science, write all the formulas of the human universe—the celestial mechanics of mankind!"

So passed on fifteen happy years, rich in the full and vigorous exercise of matured talent, in the domestic affections, and in the love and esteem of enlightened men. Visions of a calm and studious retirement, a long, quiet, mellow Autumn season, dedicated to the welfare of his fellow-men, began to mingle with the unintermitted toil of every day; but it was not to be. The strong man was suddenly stricken down. At the commencement of 1859 decided symptoms of consumption manifested themselves in his overwrought frame, and henceforward the struggle for existence necessarily shared his concern with the great interests of humanity. With characteristic energy he scorned the thought of submission to the insidious disease. His chance of full recovery was pronounced by the physicians to be as "one to ten." On this his journal says: "I *mean* to live, and not die. I laugh at the odds of nine to one; if that is all, I'll conquer. I have fought ninety-nine against one—yes, nine hundred and ninety-nine against one, and conquered; please God, I will again." His last sermon was preached on Jan. 2. "What Religion may Do for a Man—a Sermon for the New-Year." In the hope of averting the progress of the disease, a voyage to the West Indies was undertaken in the following month. Though, in his own phraseology, "fleeing from death, all my life schemes prostrate, I stand up to my chin in my grave," his letters from Santa Cruz and St. Thomas show all his old geniality. They are full of raillery, and, above all, of the old home feeling that would gladly exchange the riches of tropical vegetation for "a square rod of Boston Common, with green grass, white clover and dandelions." Only questionable benefit being derived from the equatorial climate, Mr. PARKER sailed for Southampton in May. The succeeding last year of his life stands out in melancholy contrast with his former visit to Europe, though the invincible energies of the man shone more brightly than ever, when his unsatiated thirst for knowledge is compared with his feeble and wasted frame. No portion of his correspondence is equal in information, variety and new and striking observations to these leavetaking words. The year was spent, with alternating seasons of hope and depression, in France, Switzerland and Italy, till at last the end came at Florence, where, in the Protestant Cemetery, an unadorned inscription records: "THEODORE PARKER, born at Lexington, Mass., United States of America, Aug. 24, 1810. Died at Florence, May 10, 1860."

In this brief personal sketch no indication has been given of the stores of varied information contained in the Journals and Correspondence of THEODORE PARKER and his friends; a selection of "Ana" or Table-talk might be made from them equal in value to anything of the kind now extant.

The District Courts of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In behalf of a swindled and betrayed City, do try to defeat the bill now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, viz.: The Act to amend the District Court Act of the City of New-York. Its intention, ostensibly, is to increase the jurisdiction to $400, but really and in fact to secure to the Judges and clerks an increase of salaries. The last section of the act gives the Supervisors the power to fix the salaries of the Justices and clerks. The jurisdiction has already been increased from $100 to $250, and the monthly returns are less than when the jurisdiction was $100. Said courts were represented in the last Assembly by two District Court Clerks, one of whom is a member of the present Assembly. A bill was put through, giving the Supervisors the power to appoint clerks, and the Supervisors are expected to, and doubtless will pay tribute, out of the City Treasury, to those who placed such nice situations at their disposal. The whole thing is a transparent fraud, and if not defeated, will cost the City thousands of dollars. The District Courts now cost the City about $72,000 a year for rent and salaries alone, and receives in fees from $10,000 to $12,000. They ought not to cost the City more than half that sum, and would not if it was not for the manner in which the City is swindled. If Senator LAMBERT expects to secure the confidence and support of the voters of his district, it must be by opposing, not favoring such rascally bills.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

The Approaching State Election—Transformations of Public Opinion—Gen. Banks on Loyal Voters—Governor Hamilton of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864.

Just at this moment, a person arriving from the North, having no especial business to attend to, and consequently left to observe what is only on the surface of society—such a person would be forced to the conclusion that the Crescent City had gone crazy on political matters, and that there was nothing attended to but the preliminaries of a gubernatorial election. It seems almost incredible that such a *civil* excitement could prevail in this locality, where scarcely two years ago the citizens so grimly looked on while the Federal troops, under Gen. BUTLER, deployed through the streets. Apparently the old order of things is restored, so far as electioneering is concerned; there is the same earnestness of partisans, the same trickery of wire-pullers, the same sacrifice of previously expressed principles where interest is to be subserved, that reigned here before the rebellion placed its foot upon the prosperity of this once prosperous city, and for the time crushed its magnificent prosperity in the dust. Although I see much to deprecate and disgust in this turmoil and excitement, yet it has its bright side; it is causing discussion and interchange of ideas; it is a breaking up of the cerement of death, so far as individuality is concerned, that has so long hung over this spot of the South, and though I cannot justify all that I see, still the storm is on the whole healthy, and when it clears away we shall have a better moral atmosphere.

It is to be regretted that there is more than one Union ticket, or in other words that the supporters of the Government do not go into the contest with an united front against what is virtually after all the old Pro-Slavery party—that embodies in its platform all the preliminary steps that would lead finally to the restoration of Slavery. There is no disguising the matter. It does not follow because a man has taken the oath of allegiance he is necessarily an Anti-Slavery man; nor is true the oft-repeated assertion by Northern, and even Southern men, that "the Constitution is killed;" it is scotched, but the moment military authority is removed there will follow, in every village and town, and country community of this far South, a struggle to get back the institution. The fundamental law and the entire legislation of the Southwestern States are created on the presumption that Slavery is the very foundation of society, and so deeply rooted is this chronic rottenness, that under the Federal rule, established in this city after its capture, State taxes have been levied and collected on slaves, under the head of real estate, the slaves meantime having been made free, first by running away, and secondly, by being declared so by the President's Proclamation and the extension of our military lines.

So thorough has been the mass of the minds of the Southern people trained in opposition to the Federal Government—so isolated have they become under the education of SLIDELL, BENJAMIN & Co., that I hear naturally good men, good citizens, men born on this soil, saying a dozen times a day to me, "Isn't this a shame that our rights—*Slavery and Copperhead rights*—should be voted away from us by men coming from the North?" And this is said in the same underlying sentiment that they would speak of the Esquimaux or Hottentots doing it—they feeling really and actually that this influx from the North of men whose fathers bought and paid for this same Louisiana, had no vested rights, no real, tangible hold on the soil—no more rights, indeed, than if they had been born in a foreign land. It is because a large number of the *five thousand* necessary to restore civil power to Louisiana are from the North, that the old residents here cannot understand the coming election other than an absolute invasion of their sacred rights. How long it will take to eradicate this sectional feeling, I cannot say, but it must be done before there will be a real peace, and before it will be true that "Slavery has absolutely received its death-blow."

The struggle between Mr. FLANDERS and Mr. HAHN is not brought about by any division of sentiment, so far as the Union sentiment is concerned. Both profess to stand upon the same platform; both ask nothing more nor less than is embodied in Gen. BANKS' Proclamation ordering the election. The trouble begun, as is often the case, in the nominating convention. Both candidates agreed to abide by its decision. Mr. HAHN, it seems to be conceded by outside observers, fairly received the nomination. But the partisans of Mr. FLANDERS thought not, and adjourned to another hall and made their nomination, and hence the split—a purely personal contest, and most unhappy at this present time. The renewal of "old sores," the printing of secret circulars, the indulgence in offensive personal allusions and questionable antecedents, not to sustain the Government, but to pull down men, are being resorted to, and all the machinery of the Slidell school, worse even than FERNANDO WOOD's, is rapidly coming in vogue. On a recent occasion some fifteen hundred of our best citizens addressed a letter to Gen. BANKS, containing sentiments of the highest personal admiration for him as a gentleman and a soldier, and especially thanking him for his noble stand in behalf of the civil rights of the people, illustrated by his proclamations, and made practical by his order for the gubernatorial election. In Gen. BANKS' appropriate reply I find the following paragraph, which treats, in a few words, the probable moral effect of the present criminations indulged in by the partisans of Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS:

> "The election of State officers is important only as a commencement of the work of restoration. It is fortunate that an opportunity is given for the ventilation of small interests and passions before we reach the grand themes that must arise in the progress of this movement. When these personal feuds are exhausted, I feel assured that the people of the State will justify the great expectations cherished by the friends of republican liberty throughout the world."

All the courts authorized to administer and register the oath necessary to make a voter for the election of Governor, have been for a number of days overcrowded by persons anxious to support the President in his specifications of qualifications. A number of citizens have with a full knowledge of Mr. LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation before their eyes, very singularly objected to this new requirement, and have denominated it the "iron-clad oath." I have never been able to see the oath in any other light than the most kind treatment on the subject of Slavery. It distinctly states that the citizen taking it will support the Anti-Slavery Proclamations of Mr. LINCOLN and kindred acts of Congress, unless declared null by a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court. All that this really means is that said citizens will obey the laws, and nothing more. Mr. JACOB BARKER, who is a remarkable man mentally, and a most wonderful man physically, for he is the oldest and most active person in Louisiana, who some months ago published to the world in pamphlet form that after *eighty years'* experience, (though born and bred a Quaker,) he could come to no other conclusion than that Slavery was an admirable institution, did not like this second oath of fidelity to the Government, and with other distinguished citizens, wrote a letter to Gen. BANKS, inquiring if they must really take a *new oath* if they intended to vote at the Gubernatorial election. Why it should not be demanded of them, in their opinion, Mr. BARKER states as follows in his letter addressed to Gen. BANKS:

> "Those whose names were registered and who took the oath and voted at the last Congressional election, which election was recognized by Congress, think you did not intend by your proclamation to disfranchise them when they had all the qualifica-

ens required by the laws and Constitution of Louisiana, they not having done anything in violation of the oath of allegiance taken.

"If the President will so modify or explain by proclamation, or authorize Maj.-Gen. BANKS to do so in season to be known through our lower parishes before election day, he will greatly subserve the question to be decided by the approaching election in this State. Citizens who have not sinned cannot honorably accept a pardon."

To this letter, and others of a similar character, Gen. BANKS made prompt reply, and as his answer treats the subject with singular clearness and ability, I trust you will find space for it entire:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 8, and to inclose as a general answer thereto a copy of an order issued this day. It would have given me great pleasure to have found among those professing a willingness to support the Government in all the measures deemed necessary for the suppression of the rebellion a coincidence of opinion as to the substantive qualification for a voter in the election which has been ordered. This I have not been able to obtain. There seems to exist an unnecessary diversity of opinion upon this most important subject. I have, therefore, as indicated in a letter published some time since, followed the course directed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of December. After much reflection upon this topic I am satisfied that the course pursued is wisest and best. Sooner or later all men must come to the declaration which is contained in the order of this date. The election of the 22d of February is not of so much importance as others which will follow, in the full restoration of the Government of the State of Louisiana. It is necessary that those who participate in this, the first election, as in those that follow, should make public their purposes in regard to the measures of the Government. If this is not done in the declarations of private assemblies, in the organization of parties, or in the presentation of candidates, the only opportunity that is left is in establishing the qualifications of the voter. Acting upon this view, I have been unable to comply with the suggestions contained in your letter, which, under other circumstances, I should gladly have done; and I commend to the citizens you represent an earnest consideration of the condition of public affairs, and appeal to them to make at once that declaration of purpose—which in the end must be required of all men—to support the measures of the Government necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. Though they have suffered much from the war, they have received important favors from the Government, which is still desirous of restoring the general prosperity that attends successful industry and extended trade, and every effort will be made to strengthen these important interests. Assuredly, it is not too much to require of them in return an oath of allegiance to the Government, attended with such explanatory declarations as remove the suspicion of reservation or evasion, and places the citizen who takes it upon a platform of open, unreserved and unconditional loyalty. It is plainly inconsistent with any sound public policy, that an oath of allegiance, which implies a qualified dissent to the measures of the Government imposing the obligation, should be administered to any class of citizens.

This may not be a correct interpretation of the course you recommend, but there is just ground of apprehension that it will be so understood.

With sincere regret that I have been unable to comply with your request (qualify the order that all voters must take the prescribed oath,) and an earnest hope that those you represent may accept the views herein presented,

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

Here we have the argument in a nutshell. Men who receive protection from the Government, and are enabled to thrive under its protection, are apparently unwilling to take an unqualified oath for its support. I am glad that this election has brought all evasive supporters of the Government to thoroughly understand their position. The respectability and high standing socially of many of the querists, however, places them above other suspicion than they really did not understand the serious demands made upon them, when they first swore that they would, for all time forward, be good and loyal citizens.

A few moments ago, I had the pleasure of seeing General and Governor HAMILTON of Texas. He has been here four weeks, and returns to the important field of duty assigned him by first steamer. In a conversation with him, I learned that the Government now occupies all important stations on the coast connected with a successful forward movement in the interior. Reliable information from the heart of the State justifies the belief that the people are longing and praying for the advance of the Federal forces, that all reference even to the form of law has long since been repudiated by the military rebel leaders, and that the government has degenerated into the very worst sort of military despotism. The Governor is in fine health, and hopeful of the future. He has heard the gratifying personal intelligence that his eldest boy, FRANK, whom the rebel authorities attempted to conscript, escaped, and after great suffering and privation, and traveling nearly a thousand miles, reached Matamoras in safety. The Governor's family, wife and remaining children, two boys, I believe, live near Austin, and, though not professedly held as prisoners, are closely watched, and would not be permitted under any circumstances to leave the State; such is the heartless cruelty of the insane rebels now in control of the State.

The coming 22d of February is destined to be a busy day in the State, and particularly in this city. The election takes place, which will make everything astir until sundown; later in the day, pleasure-seekers will assemble at the opera-house in honor of an invitation by Mrs. Gen. BANKS to indulge in the amusements of a mask ball. The ladies are only allowed to conceal their faces, which fact, the gentlemen not over good looking, are indignant at, for they say they should wear the masks, and the ladies have their pretty faces uncovered. It is expected that the affair will be one of unusual interest. The idea of socializing the people here into good nature with the Government originated by Mrs. BANKS, and so successfully carried out, has already brought forth good fruit. There reigns a perfect *furore* among the ladies for weddings and the Union is being cemented by constantly celebrated marriages between the ladies resident and the new comers in the shoulder-straps. No less than six or eight cases of this kind have been announced within the last few weeks. The secesh ladies' dark, flashing eyes can stand all kinds of persecution, but the admiration of a good-looking Yankee officer. Nature is stronger than useless treason; blood is thicker than water; women, indeed, were made to be ministering angels, as they forget politics when a proper occasion—viz., the duty of accepting a good husband—arrives. Mother Eve set the example, and her beautiful daughters are equal to the occasion. It is quite delightful, by the way, to think how many New-England firesides are daily becoming connected with these people of the South, and how many boys and girls of New-England schools will, ere long, be telling their classmates how many niggers their aunt or uncle-in-law used to own before this fearful rebellion. Venus is doing her work as well as Mars.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sanitary Fair and the Schools.

The Board of Education having suspended the by-law prohibiting the collection of money or articles from the children of the schools, for the purpose of allowing them to make contributions to the Sanitary Fund, the following appeal, doubtless, will be responded to promptly and heartily:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

To the Officers and Teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee on Public Schools of the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, do hereby earnestly appeal to you and all other friends of public education, to make such an effort in behalf of this great charity, as will prove that the public schools are the very nerves of society in responding to whatever is patriotic and benevolent.

No sight can be more touching, no act more sublime than that of beholding a youthful generation who have enjoyed the comfort of home and the blessings of education stepping forward with joy and gratitude to alleviate the sufferings of an older generation who have stood on "the perilous edge of battle" during the Summer heat and the Winter cold, to roll back the tide of treason, in order that these very children might have a country to live in and a Government to be proud of.

There is no doubt but the generous hearts of the boys and girls of New-York would be only too glad of an opportunity to repay, in part, the deep debt due the defenders of their homes and liberties, were a way pointed out, and had they the cooperation of their officers and teachers.

The undersigned would, therefore, suggest as follows: Exhibitions in public halls; receptions in school assembly rooms; donations, (however small;) contributions of garments and shoes, of drawings, paintings and needlework.

If the officers and teachers will put their shoulders to the wheel, the amount of good that can be accomplished by the public schools would far surpass that of any other body, public or private, in the City.

All moneys collected will be handed over to THOS. BOESE, Esq., Treasurer of the Committee, and due credit will be given to the several departments and schools for the amounts received.

Garments, shoes, &c., can be forwarded to the Ladies' Central Association of Relief, at No. 10 Cooper Union.

In response to the above appeal the Thirteenth Ward schools are already up and doing. The pupils design giving a miscellaneous entertainment, for which purpose they have secured Cooper Institute for the evening of Wednesday, March 16. The tickets have already been issued, and the whole eastern part of the City is being overrun after school hours by the juvenile raiders, bent on the disposal of them. The ladies could not have more enthusiastic and determined workers for the good cause than these three thousand young guerrillas. There is no such thing as refusing their demands.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

ORDER RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

The following order has been received from the Provost Marshal-General at Washington:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—I. Boards of Enrollment will at once commence to prepare cards for draft of men enrolled, including the second class. The cards will be uniform in shape, size and color with those of the first class, and will contain the name and residence of the person enrolled, with the number which is opposite his name on the Enrollment lists.

II. The names of the persons stricken from the lists, either of class I or II, under the provisions of Circular 101, dated Nov. 17, 1863, for manifest permanent physical disability and non-residence, will not be placed in the box or wheel; nor the names of those who were drafted and held to service, or paid commutation, or furnished a substitute under the preliminary part of the draft in 1863.

The names of those known to be actually in service at the date of receipt of the order for the draft, will also be left out of the box or wheel. The names of all other persons enrolled will be put in the draft-box. JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Arrest of a Havana Merchant on the Charge of Forgery.

JOHN C. HORNE was arrested yesterday on a complaint made by Mr. B. F. BUTLER, of the banking house of Messrs. PHELPS, MAITLAND & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place. The charge is one of forgery. Mr. HORNE, it seems, claims to be a merchant in Havana. He is charged with having forged indorsements on bills of exchange for the sum of $2,567 23, drawn by Messrs. DURANTY & Co., of Havana, indorsed by ADOLPH MARLITIGO and CARLOS DE MELINI CELI.

Accompanying the drafts was a letter containing a request from CELI, asking that £100 in gold should be sent to his address in Havana on account of the draft. The amount was accordingly forwarded as requested. About two weeks after HORNE appeared at the banking-house of Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., said he was Mr. CARLOS DE MEDINI CELI, and acknowledged the receipt of the hundred pounds that the bankers had forwarded. He then presented a draft purporting to have been drawn on JULES LE ZECA, for $1,880, which he requested the bankers to collect for him, and to pay him, on account of both drafts, the sum of $2,000 in American gold. The gold was accordingly paid, and a few days after Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co. received another letter from HORNE, asking that the balance of $300 due on the drafts should be sent to him in Philadelphia. The Detectives of this City telegraphed to all the principal cities of the Union for information as to the whereabouts of the accused. Yesterday they received the requisite information, and he was immediately taken into custody. He was taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, and committed.

The Ship Victory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the editorial of your paper of Friday, the 26th inst., respecting the treatment of the passengers by this vessel, there is a great deal more said than is true. Before publishing such a statement, it would have been better that you had applied to myself or the Captain (BURSLEY) for the facts. About four weeks ago fourteen of the steerage passengers had agreed among themselves to murder all hands, then run the ship ashore on the west coast of Ireland. This coming to the ears of Capt. BURSLEY, he placed them in irons. It is not true that Mr. COOK, the first mate, was arrested by the District-Attorney, nor is he in jail, as you assert. It is utterly untrue that the ship's provisions were bad. It is well known to all engaged in the Liverpool trade, that before a ship sails with passengers the provisions are all examined by an officer appointed by the British Government.

I feel satisfied that the mate was justified in shooting the passenger referred to. The passengers alluded to were endeavoring to get control of the ship. One of them had struck the third mate with a shovel, and cut his arm open, when the first mate warned them that if they did not desist that he would shoot the first man that resisted, and he did so.

The passenger that created all the trouble was a stowaway.
DAVID OGDEN.

We publish the above because we understand that Mr. OGDEN, who signs it, is the agent of the owner of the *Victory*, and it seems but just that he should be permitted to lay before the public his own version of a matter of so much importance to the public as well as to himself. We have no doubt that he "feels satisfied" as to the propriety of everything that was done by the officers and men of the vessel;—but his satisfaction may not be shared by the public. We have only to add that the parties from whom we received the statement published yesterday, reaffirm its accuracy, except in regard to the arrest of COOK, the mate; and the reason why he has not been arrested is that he could not be found by the officers of the law.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NORTH WOODS WALTON CLUB.—On Tuesday evening last, at the Astor House, this club celebrated their anniversary by a grand annual festival and dinner. A number of invited guests were present. Previous to the dinner a meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. DODGE; Vice-Presidents, W. B. TAYLOR and DAVID BANKS; Secretary and Treasurer, C. M. SCOFIELD; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. LOOMIS; Marshal, R. U. OWENS; and Commissary, S. M. FOSTER. The tables were loaded with all the substantials and delicacies of the season, and surrounded by one of the most merry and jolly parties imaginable. President E. W. DODGE made the opening speech, and welcomed the guests in a manner so sincere and hearty that they all felt as much at home as if they were old members of the club. Messrs. CHARLES S. SPENCER, RICHARD BUSTEED and many other gentlemen spoke, and added to the interest of the evening. The old patriot soldier, BURNS, the only man who represented the Pennsylvania militia at Gettysburgh, was present, and received much attention. The glee club, composed of Messrs. A. SPENCER, G. W. ABBEY, JAS. MILLER, J. T. KENT and W. B. TAYLOR, all of Utica, favored the company with some excellent singing; it is probably the best amateur glee club in the State. As set forth in the President's speech, the North Woods Walton Club was organized in 1857. Among its members are some of the most prominent men of the State, and in all sections of the State can its adherents be found. Its cardinal creed is that every man should once a year break away from the cares of business, hie to the wilds, the lakes, the forests, and enjoy the sports found thereat and therein. So annually the members seek the wilderness of the north woods, build their huts, rely on their guns and their trout tackle for their sport and subsistence; on the beauties of nature and their own good companionship and jollity for the rest of what constitutes their annual enjoyment.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held at the Metropolitan Bank Wednesday, Messrs. H. PATTEN, J. L. PHELPS, H. ALLEN, and A. VAN RENSALLEAR, were elected Trustees; W. A. BOOTH, Esq., was elected President; J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer. The following are abstracts of the reports: Receipts through the year ending Feb. 1, 1864, $38,982 65, including $10,300 from legacies, and $1,909 28 from the Board of Education. The expenses amounted to $34,794 52, including for Industrial Schools, $5,312 80; special donations, $1,718 22; Newsboys' Lodging-house, $5,758 16; Girls' Lodging-house, $2,818 77; boys' meetings, $288 52; salaries, emigration account, clothing, rents, and all other expenses of the society, $18,903 05. One thousand and thirty-four children emigrated through the agency of the society; 6,325 newsboys took their lodgings at the Newsboys' Lodging-house. During the year 25,406 meals have been furnished; 38,572 lodgings provided; 332 boys have been provided with good homes; 437 truant and lost boys have been restored to relatives and friends, not only in the City but also in different sections of the country. Seven hundred and seventy-seven girls were lodged in the Girls' Lodging-house, and 24,409 meals provided, of which 6,548 were paid for, as were also 3,189 lodgings of the 8,690 lodgings furnished. The eleven Industrial Schools had 1,713 pupils.

MORE BOUNTY BROKERS IN TROUBLE.—JOHN CONNELL, of No. 146 Liberty-street, was yesterday brought before Gen. DIX, charged with defrauding CHAS. W. SMITH, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, of $200; WM. CRUGER, same regiment, of $50, and EPAPHRODITUS RIKER, of the same regiment, of $200; making in all $450. CONNELL acknowledged having received the money, but refused to return it, saying he would rather go to the Fort for six years than pay a cent of it. He was accordingly sent to Fort Lafayette. PATRICK FLANNIGAN, a recruiting officer of Tammany Hall, was also arrested by United States Marshal MURRAY, charged with defrauding THOMAS BEATTY out of $200—bounty money. BEATTY was employed at the Government Bakery on David's Island, and was proceeding to his work when he was accosted by FLANNIGAN, who induced him to enlist. FLANNIGAN then took him to Lafayette Hall, where he enlisted him and gave him $100, keeping $200 for himself. BEATTY's wife was in very destitute circumstances, and had but a few weeks since given birth to an infant, making the case still more distressing. FLANNIGAN denied having the money, but the Marshal procured certified copies of all the papers in the case, showing that FLANNIGAN drew the money, and he accordingly sent him to Maj.-Gen. DIX. Here Maj. JOLINE took him in hand, and compelled him to disgorge the $200.

BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The attention of young men is directed to the fact that a battery of light artillery, to be attached to Gen. EWEN's Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., is now organizing in this City. No one but those of good character will be admitted. Every effort will be made to make it a first-class organization. It is to be commanded by a veteran artilleryman of recognized ability. Uniforms, equipments, &c., will be furnished free by the State authorities. For further particulars as to positions, &c., apply to W. ENNEVER, No. 180 Third-avenue, New-York City.

THE IRISH IN EXILE.—LECTURE AT IRVING HALL.—A lecture upon this subject is announced to be delivered at Irving Hall, on the evening of Friday, March 4, by W. F. LYONS, Esq., a gentleman who has long been known as a journalist, a contributor to the literature of the day, and a ready and successful speaker. The subject will no doubt attract much interest. It is a difficult one to grapple with, but in the hands of the lecturer, fortified as he must be by study as well as experience, it will unquestionably receive full justice, and will command a large attendance.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—A detective attached to Capt. ERHARDT's office, on Wednesday arrested a man named GEORGE KELLY, who had deserted from the Sixty-second Regiment. It is believed he has deserted once or twice before. KELLY, seeing the officer after him, took to his heels and gave the officer a long chase; he finally, however, caught him. Capt. ERHARDT sent him to Governor's Island, until further action in his case could be taken.

BROADWAY LITERARY CLUB.—This club was organized lately as a debating society, and and chose for its first subject the question as to whether the public men of this country have been equal to the emergencies of the times. A Mr. ROSEVELT, Dr. ROBINSON and a few others made short speeches. The speakers were both of the radical and Copperhead school. Their discourses turned upon Mr. LINCOLN, and were quite unfavorable to the President.

A NUISANCE.—The ferry-boat nuisance of allowing vagrant children in the cabins nominally for the purpose of inflicting wretchedly-executed songs on the passengers, but really to steal when an opportunity is offered, is still permitted. It is understood the regular passengers on two prominent lines intend getting a petition to have the nuisance abated.

LAW REPORTS.

The Riot Claim Cases—Another Verdict Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Michael Jost vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is one of the riot claims against the City. Plaintiff resided and kept a small store at No. 227 Avenue A. On the 15th of July last the premises were attacked by a mob, the doors and windows broken in, and the goods and furniture injured and destroyed. Plaintiff claims $1,338 damages. Counsel for the Corporation raised the usual objections to the law, under which the claim is made, which were overruled, and a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

James M. Smith and John J. Freedman for the plaintiff; John K. Hackett for the Corporation.

The Four Hundred Year Lease from the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Abner L. Ely vs. John Lexton et al.—In this case, reported in the TIMES of the 26th, the court yesterday afternoon directed a *pro forma* verdict for defendants, the questions of law to be heard by the General Term.

Henry Day for plaintiff: William H. Anthon for defendants.

Probate of Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the Surrogate's Court the wills of the following named persons have been admitted during the past week: Frederick Ostesle, Elizabeth Patton, George Lawes, James Madison Glover, Maria A. Paff, Sarah M. Jarvis, John Cook, James Charlesworth and L. Smith—none of them containing bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Caroline Smith vs. Charles Smith.—Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of child.

Hannah M. Dunham vs. Mahlon S. Dunham.—Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of child.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	111	2000	Erie R.	115
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81., Co.	111	200	do	b30.115¼
3,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s, Reg.	107½	600	do	s10.115
67,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	107	500	do	b10.115
180,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Nts. Oct. & Ap.	111	500	do	114⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99½	150	do	s30.114⅜
20,000	do	99¾	350	Erie Pref.	104⅛
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	61	50	do	b10.104½
1,000	N. C. State 6s	56¼	50	do	b10.104⅛
5,000	do	57	100	Hudson Riv. R.	155
15,000	do	58	400	do	154⅛
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	73⅛	50	do	s10.154
10,000	do	b30 74	100	do	155
1,000	Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R.	74	200	do	155¼
20,000	do	75	200	do	155½
25,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	41	500	Harlem R.	130
40,000	do	b10 41	200	do	b30 130
2,000	Hud R. 3d M.	145	200	do	b30.129½
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	109	500	do	129
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91⅛	400	do	128
10,000	do	92	500	do	127
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	80½	100	do	b30.127½
15,000	do	81	200	do	b30.127
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89¾	1000	do	126
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	98	200	do	s10.126
10,000	do	97	200	do	s10.126¼
10,000	do	96	200	do	s10.127
6,000	B., N.Y. & E. 2d	100	400	do	127½
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	1000	do	128
10,000	do	66	200	do	s10.128
10,000	Atl. G. W. & O. 1st M	94⅛	1000	Reading R.	128
10	Bank of Commerce	107½	1000	do	127½
15	do	107¾	300	do	s30.127½
250	Mech. Bank'g Ass.	109	200	do	127¾
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	97	200	do	s30.127¾
6	Am. Exc. Bank	110	1000	do	b10.128
40	Irving Bank	101½	400	do	s10.128
5	Metropolitan Bank	114	300	do	128¼
10	Continental Bank	102½	100	do	128½
7	Park Bank	132	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30.138
10,000	Amer. Gold	158⅜	300	do	138½
5,800	do	158¾	500	do	b30.139
500	Canton Co.	47½	100	do	s30.138½
900	do	47¼	100	do	138¾
200	do	b10 47½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	145
200	do	47⅛	600	do	145½
200	do	b30 47⅛	100	do	b30 146
100	do	s30 47⅛	100	do	b10.146
300	do	b10 47⅝	202	do	146
20	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	195	200	do	s10.146
7	do	196	1350	M. So. & N. I. R.	95¾
20	do	198	500	do	96⅞
100	do	199	100	do	97
54	do	200	100	Ill. Cen. F. Stock	122
300	Central Coal Co.	67	800	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	132
300	do	68	25	do	130
100	do	68½	100	do	s10.132
600	Cumb. Coal Prf.	66¾	600	do	132¼
1000	do	66	200	do	b30.132½
100	do	s10 66	100	do	b10.132½
200	do	s30 66	50	do	s10.132½
300	do	b10 66⅞	1300	do	132⅛
700	Quick. M. Co.	52	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	115
800	do	51½	500	do	114½
100	do	51¼	200	do	s10.114½
100	do	51¾	1000	do	114¾
100	do	52¼	200	do	b10.114½
100	do	52½	320	Gal. & Ch. R.	115¼
100	Min. Mining Co.	76	550	do	115½
46	do	75¼	200	do	115¾
50	do	76	100	do	b15.116
300	Am. Coal Co.	89	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	118
100	Wy. V. Coal Co.	81½	200	do	117¾
100	do	82	500	do	117¾
800	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1	50	M. & P. du C. R.	65
150	Copake Iron M.	13	100	do	64¾
200	do	11⅛	500	do	64½
1700	Mar. Min. Co	35	9	do	63
300	do	34⅛	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	61
100	Quartz H. M. Co.	14¼	100	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	80
400	do	14	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	99
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	226	100	do	98¾
100	do	225	200	do	b30. 99
50	do	225½	500	do	98¼
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	41	500	do	s30 98
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.	134½	200	do	97½
100	do	s30.134½	200	do	s10 97¾
50	do	b30.135	100	do	b15 97¾
50	do	b15 135	100	do	s30 97½
100	do	b15.134¾	100	do	97⅝
100	Alt. & T. H. R.	69	50	Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	84
300	do	68	300	Chi. & N. W.	51¼
600	do	68½	600	do	51½
50	Chic. & A. Pref.	94	200	do	51¾
10	Sixth-av. R.	145	500	do	52
			30	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf'd.	70

SECOND BOARD.

$84,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	107	100	Harlem R.	s60.128
20,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April	111	500	do	s10.131
$5,000	Mo. State 6s	74	200	do	s10.130¾
2,500	American Gold	157½	300	do	s10.130
600	Canton Co	47¾	100	do	130
200	Cum. Coal Pref	67¾	800	do	130¾
100	do	67½	200	do	b10.131
500	Quicksil. M. Co	54	600	Reading R.	129¾
100	do	s60 52¾	100	do	b10.129
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	226	500	do	129
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	134¾	500	Mich. Cen. R.	140
300	do	134½	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	97¾
500	do	134½	1000	Ill. Cen. R. S	133
500	do	b3.134¾	800	do	133¾
400	do	b30.135	100	do	133¾
			200	Clev. & P. R.	115¾
800	Erie R.	115	300	do	115
500	do	s15.115¼	200	do	s30.114¾
500	do	115¼	200	Gal. & Chic. R	116
500	do	115⅜	200	Cle. & Tol. R	s30.146
300	Hud. R. R.	158	200	do	b15.147¼
100	do	157½	100	Chi. & R. I.	117¾
500	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	98	800	A. & T. H. R.	70
100	do	b30 98	200	Chic. & N.W.R.	52
300	do	97½			
100	do	97½			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

250	N. Y. C. R. ex-d	134⅞	1400	Ill. Cen. R.	132¾
100	do	c.135	50	do	b3.132¾
50	do	c 135⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts	114⅝
200	Erie R.	114⅞	1300	do	114¾
100	do	c.114⅞	400	do	b3.114¾
900	do	114¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	c 115½
1500	do	b10.114¾	300	do	115⅜
500	do	114⅝	200	do	115⅛
500	do	b3.115	300	do	115⅝
500	do	b3.115⅛	200	do	115⅞
200	do	115½	100	Chic. & R. I.	b3.118
1350	do	115⅛	300	do	118⅛
400	do	115⅛	100	do	118
200	do	s3.115⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	147
500	do	s10.115⅛	100	do	146¾
100	Hudson R. R.	157	100	do	b3.147
300	do	b10.157	500	do	s30.146⅛
100	do	b3.156½	100	do	146¾
100	do	b10.156½	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅛
450	do	156½	100	M. & P. Du C.	b10 64
100	do	b10.156⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	84
1100	Harlem R.	132	300	Canton Co	47⅞
200	do	b10.132	100	Cum. Coal	67⅛
700	do	131⅝	100	do	c 67⅝
400	Reading R.	129	300	do	67⅝
200	Mich. Cen. R.	139⅝	300	do	68
200	do	s3.139	100	Quicksilver M. Co.	53⅛
100	do	139½	300	do	54
800	M. S. & N. I.	97⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.	35
100	do	97⅛	100	do	35⅛
200	do	s30 97⅛	100	do	b3 35⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Erie R.	s3.115⅛	50	N.Y.Cen.R.x-d.	s10.135
400	do	116	100	do	135⅛
1100	do	s3.116	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	116⅛
950	do	116⅛	200	do	116⅝
1000	do	s3 116⅛	500	do	117
200	do	b3.116⅛	50	do	s5.116⅛
200	do	b3.116⅝	200	do	b3.116⅝
400	do	116⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	118⅝
200	do	s3.116⅜	900	do	119
100	Hud. River R.	s3.158	100	do	118⅞
400	do	158	100	do	s3 119⅛
100	do	158⅛	100	do	s10.119
200	Harlem R.	133	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	148
1000	do	132⅞	100	do	148⅛
200	do	s3 132⅞	300	do	148⅛
800	do	132⅞	50	Chi. & N.W.R.	53
200	do for Monday	132⅞	100	do	53⅛
500	Reading R.	s30.129	100	do	b10 53⅛
400	do	129⅛	1150	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98⅝
300	do	s3.129⅛	300	do	98⅛
500	do	b10.129⅛	100	do	s60 97
400	do	129⅝	100	do	98⅜
900	do	s10.129⅛	100	do	98
1000	do	b10.129⅛	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	66
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b3 140⅛	150	T. H. & A. R.	71
300	do	141	100	T. H. & Alt. Pr.	b3 85
200	do	s3.141	100	Canton Co	48
1700	M. S. & N. I. R.	99	200	do	48⅛
100	do	99⅛	100	do. for Monday	48⅛
100	do	b10 99⅛	800	Cumb. Coal Co	69
100	do	b3 99⅛	200	do	s10 68⅛
1400	do	99⅛	100	do	b3 69
100	do	s10 99	700	Quicks. M. Co.	55⅛
300	do. for Monday	99⅛	50	do	s3 55⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R.	s3.133⅛	250	do	55⅛
300	do	b3.134	200	do	s30 55
400	do	134	50	do	55
200	do	134⅛	100	Wyoming Val. Coal Co. ex div.	b10 82
100	do	s30.134⅛	200	Mar. Min. Co.	35
400	do	b3.134⅛	2300	Canada Cop. Co.	6
200	do	134⅛	500	do	s5 6⅛
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	115	800	do	s3 6⅛
500	do	115⅛	200	do	s30 6⅛
1200	do	115⅛	$10,000	Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	91
400	Lancaster Lead Co.	2			

FRIDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The price of Gold is down ½@¾ per cent. to-day, and Bills on London, for Saturday's steamers, about ½ per cent. lower than yesterday's sales. The rates are respectively, at 3 o'clock, 157⅝@¾ for Gold, and 172½@172¾ on London. The favorable rumors from the Army of the Southwest are not generally accepted as authentic, but the extracts from the rebel papers of Alabama and Georgia confirm the retreat of a portion of Gen. POLK's forces upon Mobile. It is not believed that he will give Gen. SHERMAN formidable battle short of that city. The news from Chattanooga and Dalton lacks official confirmation, so far as the occupancy of the last-named point by Gen. GRANT is concerned. His preliminary successes, however, look to such a result. There is a general cheerful confidence to-day that every movement in the Southwest is going on well.

The Government Stocks are very firm, notwithstanding the effort made yesterday afternoon to create the belief that the next loan will bear as much as 6 per cent. The mistake on this subject may have been an honest one, growing out of the first telegraphic dispatches from Washington, but it was not the less a mistake, as the authoritative contradiction by the Washington telegraphic agent of the Associated Press this morning shows. The demand for the 7-30 per cents. for conversion into the long 6 per cent. loan of 1881 is on the increase, and a good many small holders are disposed to accept the present handsome premium of 110@111 per cent., rather than be troubled with the conversion on their own account. It is also desirable, on some accounts, on the near approach of the maturing of the 7-30 per cent. Notes, (August and October next,) that the whole issue should not be thrown upon the Department for conversion at once. The aggregate is now about $139,000,000, to convert which would require several months' labor in the Register's Office. To avoid this delay, the holders of the 19th of August Notes will probably soon begin to send them in, and the holders of the 1st of October Notes, after getting the Gold on their April coupons, will do the same.

The Treasury Office received to-day on deposit at 5 ₩ cent. $1,441,000 in Currency, and for Customs, in Gold, $400,000. The Import entries are very active at the close of the week, notwithstanding which the Export demand for Gold is rather lighter than the same time last season. This is accounted for in part by frequent instructions from the other side to hold the proceeds of the sales of European goods for a lower Exchange in the temporary employment of the Money on Government Stocks and in part by the larger direct remittances in Gold from San Francisco to London for New-York account. The market for Money to-day is 5@6 ₩ cent. both on temporary loan to the Stock Brokers and on prime Mercantile paper.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange continued downward at the early Board on nearly all descriptions, and with the exception of Central, Coal and Mariposa, the Miscellaneous speculatives were also lower. Among the Railways, and as leading the list, Erie Common shares fell below 115 ₩ cent., but subsequently rallied in the afternoon to 115¾@116 ₩ cent., the other New-York and Western stocks improving accordingly. Quicksilver shares were done at 51¾@52 in the morning, and subsequently at 53½@54 ₩ cent. The Border State Stocks, and some of the Railway mortgages, were also partially depressed early in the day.

At 4 o'clock, the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday night. The market was all upward on the Railways, and nearly recovered to the quotations of last night. The price of gold was also a fraction firmer. The Michigan Roads were both higher than last night.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	158¾	158	Mich. Central	139	141
U. S. 6s, 1881	111	111	Mich. Southern	97	99¾
N. Y. Central	135¼	135¼	Mich. Guarant'd	142½	142
Erie	117	116¼	Illinois Cen.	133	133¾
Erie Preferred	105½	104½	Pittsburgh	115¼	116¼
Hudson	158	158	Fort Wayne	99¾	98¾
Pacific Mail	226	226	Rock Island	119¾	119
Harlem	133	132	Galena	117	116¾
Canton	48¼	48¼	Reading	130¾	129¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	55½	55½
Toledo	148	148¾	Cum'land Coal	67¾	69
Northwest	52¾	52	Mariposa	35	34¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	103
Manhattan	136	Bank of N. America	107½
Merchants'	106	Hanover	100
America	130	Irving	101
Phenix	105	Metropolitan	114
Tradesmen's	110	Citizens'	106
Commerce	107½	People's	102
Mech's Banking Ass	99¾	Shoe and Leather	109
American Exchange	110	Continental	101½
Chatham	109	Park	132

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Al. & T. H. seconds, in.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs.	104	Chi. & N. W.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101½	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	101½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	90½
N. Y. Cen. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	80½
N.Y. Cen. Con. '76	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fourths, '80	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89½
Erie fifths, '88	114	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
B.N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	113
Hud. R. firsts, '69	122	Chi. & Rock Isl. 1sts	105
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	118	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	111
Hud. R. thirds, '75	145	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C/3ds	97
Mich. C. '69 & '72	122	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	104
Mich. new 1st	126	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Mich. S. seconds	105	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	110	Chi. & Alt. firsts	102½
Pacific R. guaranteed	60	Chi. & Alt. S F	102
Ill. Central '75	120	Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Alton & T. Haute firsts	104		

The rumors of yesterday of a change of Cabinet minister for the Treasury Department by the resignation of Mr. Secretary CHASE, are not justified by anything we hear from Washington to-day. The question is one of personal and political, rather than financial importance. It is not believed in Wall-street that Mr. CHASE will resign, nor that resignation, because of his supposed competition with the head of the Administration for the Presidency, if it should occur, would bring into office a new Secretary to change the general financial policy of the Department, or to enhance instead of reducing the rates of interest upon which the Government has hitherto borrowed or confidently expects hereafter to borrow Money. It is safe, therefore, to repeat that no new Funded Stock bearing a higher rate of interest than *five per cent. in Gold* will be attempted for the next four months, or at any time thereafter, except in the contingencies of disastrous reverses in our military operations, which were never more remote that at present.

The actual figures reported to the Illinois Central this month show a gain in traffic of $107,988 56. Cash payments on land account to the 23d inst., $115,329 88; sales of land to 23d inst., $207,857.

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,330,144 17—Customs, $514,000; Payments, $1,851,254 16; Balance, $39,001,244 36.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 25, were $1,976,699, against $466,346 same week last year, and $1,097,531 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,848	$537,821	468	$193,298	241	$83,121
Mf. of Cot'n	893	256,380	120	37,480	114	36,563
Mf. of Silk	247	219,341	87	90,605	30	39,068
Mf. of Flax	1,036	254,793	391	104,814	227	45,150
Miscellan's	356	68,723	89	11,354	625	22,138
Total	4,380	$1,539,058	1,155	$437,641	1,240	$226,030
		437,641				1,539,058
Total entered		$1,976,699	Total marketed			$1,765,088

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 26, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 8,613 bbls. Flour, 182 bbls. and 2,116 bags Corn Meal, 1,250 bushels Wheat, 1,297 bushels Corn, 5,945 bushels Oats, 1,137 bushels Malt, 2,729 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,023 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is scarce and in demand at 52c.@54c. ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request and firm, including Adamantine at 21c.@25c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c.; Plain Sperm at 35c.; Patent Spermat 45c. ₩ ℔.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet, including Liverpool Orrel at $12 50@$13, and do. house Cannel, at $16@$17 ₩ ton of 2,240 ℔s. Anthracite is inactive at from $8 75@$10 ₩ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

COCOA—Sales 20 bags Guayaquil, in bond, at 25c. ₩ ℔.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at full rates. Java, 42c., Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35c.@37c.; Ceylon, 35c.@36c.; Rio, 35c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@33c., ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in fair request at buoyant prices; Middling at 81c. ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last of 1,100 bales.

CHEMICALS—Are in fair demand at rising prices.

DYEWOODS—Are in light supply and fair demand at full prices.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 70@$7 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, small and large, at $15 50@$24; No. 2 do. at $10 25@$12 50; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$9 50; Pickled Salmon, No. 1, at $24 50@$25 50; Pickled Herring, at $4 50@$6 25 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@26c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in, since our last, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. Sale since our last 9,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 40; poor to choice extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 15	@	$6 40
Extra State	6 50	@	7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@	9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 15	@	7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@	9 00
Extra Genesee	7 10	@	9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 45	@	11 50

Southern Flour is in fair supply and slack demand at declining prices; sales since our last 1,050 bbls., at $7 15@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward; sales 600 bbls.; extra, $6 60@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in limited request, at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 70 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales 450 bbls. Also, 50 puncheons Brandywine at $28 50 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in moderate request and quite firm.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 30@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4 10@$4 12½ ₩ box; Currants, 14½c.@14¾c. ₩ ℔.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet, including prime Western Live Geese at 61c.@63c. ₩ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted steady. Sales since our last 132,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 70@$1 74½, in store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice; Red Western at $1 65@$1 68; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 61, in store, and $1 62 afloat; Milwaukee Club at $1 57 @$1 60, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 58, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand, partly for Government use and partly on speculation, and prices have advanced materially, the market closing very irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at $1 29@$1 33, (the latter an extreme price,) for mixed Western in store, chiefly at $1 30@$1 31; $1 32@$1 32½ for do. do., delivered; $1 24@$1 27 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 26@$1 30; sales 3,000 bushels. Oats are in moderate demand and held firmly. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 91½c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@92c.; Jersey at 84c.@89c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 28@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel; sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,700 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, at 23½c.@24½c., and 15½c.@16c., respectively.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate request, $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots ₩ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is above the views of buyers, and is quiet, including Manila, at 14½c. ₩ ℔.; Jute, at $250@$275; Undressed American, at $150@$165; dressed do., at $270½@$300 ₩ ton.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand, and quoted steady. Prime Buenos Ayres, selections, at 29c.@29½c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@28½c.; Orinoco, 26½c.@27½c.; Dry Western, 22c.@23c.; Green Country and City Slaughter, at 11c.@13c. ₩ ℔.

HOPS—Have been quiet at from 25c.@33c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 20c.@22½c. ₩ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are selling, in lots, at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER.—Sole is in fair demand and buoyant in price. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 43c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 44c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, 48c.@50c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 42c.@45c.—cash, per pound.

LIME—Rockland continues quiet and nominal, at $1 35 for common, and $1 60 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Are in less demand, and less buoyant in price. Refined Ingot Copper, at 40c. [illegible] Scotch Pig Iron, at $50@$52 [illegible] Tin Lead, at $10 87@$11 ₩ 100 ℔s.; Spelter, at [illegible]; Straits Tin, at 49c.@50c.; Banca do., [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for at former rates. Included in the sales were 60 bbls. Trinidad at 66c.; and sundry lots of New-Orleans new crop, at 67½c.@73½c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Are in light supply and fair request, including Cut at 6¼c.; Clinch at 7¼c.@7¾c.; Forged Horse-shoe at 31c.@36c. ₩ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are in demand and firm, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 25 ₩ gallon; Tar at $18@$18 50 ₩ bbl., and Rosin at $35@$43 ₩ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are quiet at former prices. We quote Crude Whale $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 59@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 [illegible]@$1 20; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 [illegible] ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5@$5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 28c.@30c. here, and 31c. for March delivery; Refined do. 51c.@57c. free, and 47½c.@49c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 890 bbls.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Have been in very moderate demand at $48 50@$52 50, and $2 20, respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper with less doing both for immediate and future delivery. Sales since our last of 4,000 bbls., at $22 25 for New Mess and $24 for March and June delivery; $22@$22 25 for Mess, last season's packing; $22 37½ for March delivery; $21 25@$21 50 for two year old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21 @$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$19 [illegible] for Old and New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 11½c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔.; sales 500 packages. Bacon continues heavy, at [illegible] according to quality, ₩ ℔.; sales since our last, 450 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are more abundant, and in request at 9½c.@11¼c., the latter for choice City, ₩ ℔. Lard is tending downward; sales 1,050 tcs. and [illegible] for immediate and future delivery at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ ℔. Beef has been in more demand at steady rates; sales 1,530 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $23 50@$25; India Mess, [illegible] ₩ tierce; sales 175 tcs. Beef Hams, [illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 21c.@30c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@38c. for common to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese has been in request at 14c.@17c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—East India is in less request, but steady, at $7 75@$8 50 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALTPETRE—Crude is inactive at 17½c.@17¾c. ₩ ℔.

SALT—Is less active, and yet held firmly, including Turk's Island at 46½c. ₩ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$1 95; do. Fine at $3 [illegible] ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Continue in moderate demand, at former prices. Clover, 14c.@14½c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ ℔.; Rough Flax, $3 35@$3 50; Timothy, $3 25@$3 50; Calcutta Linseed, at $4 [illegible] ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in request at full prices. We quote Honduras Deer at 95c.@$1; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 75c.@80c.; Sisal, 85c.@87½c.; Vera Cruz, 92½c.@97½c.; Chagres, 90c.@95c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Para, 85c.@87½c.; Tampico Goat, 67½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c.@55c.; Payta, 57½c.@60c.; Curacoa, 47½c.@50c.; Cape, 50c.@52½c., cash, ₩ ℔.; Madras, 60c.@70c. each; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c. each.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand at unchanged rates.

SOAP—Has been quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—Are quiet, yet held firmly. Sales since our last, 180 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13½c.@14½c., and Cuba at 12½c.@13½c.; 150 boxes Havana at 13c.@13½c., ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars are selling, in lots, at 14c.@18c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 75,000 ℔s., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Are in fair request and held very firmly.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, owing to the uncertainty of the tax bill. Sales, since our last, 130 hhds. Kentucky at 12½c.@22c.; 117 cases Seed Leaf at 14½c.@25c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at 80c.@82c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive to-day, but at easier rates. For Liverpool—3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; 25,000 bush. Wheat, at 3½d., by sailing vessel, and 4d. by steamer; 400 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s.; 2,700 bxs. Bacon, at 12s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 25s. by steamer; 150 tons Iron Ore, at 12s. 6d., by sailing vessel. For London—by steamer, 600 bbls. Pork, at 3s., and 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. For Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 250 pkgs. Lard, at 17s. 6d., and by steamer, 200 tcs. Beef, at 5s., and 100 bxs. Bacon, at 30s. For Bristol—30 bxs. Bacon, at 20s. Mr. J. P. [illegible], broker, quotes: To London—Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. by American, and 1s. 9d.@2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 5½d. by American, and 6d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by American, and 20s. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, at 1s. by Americans, and 1s. 6d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 4d. by Americans, and 5d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 12s. 6d. by Americans, and 17s. 6d. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. by Americans, and 1s. 9d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 5½d. by Americans, and 6d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by Americans, and 20s. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s.; and to direct ports, 4s. 6d., ₩ 480 ℔s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 131	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Washington	Feb. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana and the West Indies.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES,
No. 359 BROADWAY,
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS,
No. 359 BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers.

MUSQUITO
NETS, LACE,
PATENT CANOPIES FOR DO.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Have removed to No. 460 BROADWAY, corner of Walker-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the greatest [illegible] and coffee dealer in this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, [illegible] syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, [illegible] starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once [illegible] above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's [illegible] and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to [illegible] successfully with any house or houses in New-York [illegible] we predict that this new wholesale department will be as complete a success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City. All goods delivered free to railroads and [illegible]. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and No. [illegible] Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES [illegible] plied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to J. W. DROKE, office No. 132 East 21st-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—MIRIAM'S CRIME, HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—BA-TA-CLAN.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LAUGHING GAS.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 BROADWAY) ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Very sad news comes to us from the Department of the South. The steamship *Fulton* arrived last evening, bringing the intelligence of a desperate battle on the 20th inst. near Sanderson, Fla., between Gen. SEYMOUR'S forces and a superior body of rebels. After fighting three hours, Gen. SEYMOUR was compelled to retire, although we are told that he brought off safely the bulk of the wounded. Our losses were certainly heavy, as 240 of the wounded had arrived at Hilton Head; but the full details of the reverse has not reached us, as Gen. GILLMORE, just previous to the sailing of the *Fulton*, seized the newspaper and other correspondence, including the lists of killed and wounded.

On the 18th inst., the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, one of the blockading fleet off Charleston Bar, was blown up by a rebel torpedo, which approached within 60 yards before it was discovered. The *Housatonic* sunk in three minutes after the explosion, in 28 feet of water. Capt. PICKERING was wounded, and two Ensigns aed three seamen lost. The *Fulton* also brings news of a successful expedition in the direction of Savannah.

The intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S Department is full of interest. It seems that on Monday last Gen. THOMAS' army, at Chattanooga, began an advance in force upon the rebels, posted at Tunnel Hill and Dalton, Ga. The force advanced without much opposition across the Chickamauga and through the Ringgold Gap, until they arrived within sight of Tunnel Hill. Here a considerable engagement occurred, with slight loss to our troops, when the rebel flank being turned they were dislodged, and retreated in haste toward Dalton. Our troops moved on in pursuit. Tunnel Hill had been rendered quite formidable by breastworks of logs and other defences. Gen. CLEBURNE'S rebel division had been encamped there. Within three miles of Dalton the rebels were found very strongly posted in a mountain gorge, known as Rocky Falls. Through this gorge runs the common road and the railroad. Our troops came up in fine order and forced the first rebel line back upon their second, when night came on and operations ended. A dispatch dated Buzzard Roost, Feb. 25, says that Gen. CRUFT, in a reconnoisance, found the rebels in full force in the valley beyond Rocky Falls, and awaits reinforcements. A Nashville dispatch says Dalton was probably occupied by our forces on the night of the 25th, and that a heavy battle in that vicinity was not improbable.

Advices from Gen. SHERMAN are confirmatory of his reported progress. Scouts who arrived at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters report that he had struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and that the people at Selma and Montgomery had become terror-stricken at his approach. A not very reliable Nashville dispatch speaks of Gen. SHERMAN as having cut POLK'S army in two, and each wing was running away from the other. SHERMAN is said to be subsisting upon the country through which he passes. A heavy naval attack upon the forts at Mobile is also reported as in full operation. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S troops, on the 20th, were advancing upon LONGSTREET, who was falling back toward Bull Gap, behind the French Broad River. His retreat was very rapid, and it was thought to be accelerated by a Union raid in his rear.

Advices from Newbern represent Gen. PECK as very vigilant, and making every effort to strengthen the position there, under the belief that the rebels meditate another advance upon that point, with the assistance of formidable iron-clads. Information had been received that the rebels had hung *fifty-one* of the prisoners captured in the recent demonstration. The men belonged to the Second North Carolina Regiment; but the account does not state whether they were formerly in the rebel service or not.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the public lands of the United States. Mr. HALE reported a bill to equalize the grade of line officers of the navy. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing that future enlistments in the regular army may be for three instead of five years, and that soldiers who enlisted in the Regular Army prior to July 22, 1861, may reënlist until the 1st of May next, with the existing bounties. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, called up the bill to remove the color disqualification for mail carriers, together with the amendment providing that in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion on account of color. The bill was discussed at length, without concluding action. The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Lieutenant-General Bill, and after a long executive session adjourned.

In the House, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets at the West Point Academy. The House passed resolutions of thanks to Admiral D. D. PORTER, and Commodore RINGGOLD, for their eminent services in opening the Mississippi. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, reported a bill providing that persons residing in States in rebellion may enlist in any regiment from any State they choose, and on so doing be entitled to any existing bounties and privileges accorded to other troops, such enlistments to be credited upon the quota of any State [illegible] them. A long debate was had on this bill, when an amendment by Mr. COX was finally agreed to, providing that the enlistments of soldiers wherever made, shall be credited to the State to which he belongs. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report that LEWIS MCKENZIE is not entitled to a seat in Congress from the Seventh District of Virginia. The Conference Committee's report on the Lieutenant-General Bill was called up, and a motion to lay it on the table was disagreed to. After a spirited discussion between Messrs WASHBURNE and COX, the report was agreed to, ayes 73, noes 47. The bill is the same as heretofore reported, with the Senate amendment striking out the recommendation of Gen. GRANT. The House then adjourned until to-day, which is to be devoted to debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall Feb. 17, arrived at this port yesterday morning. There had been but one arrival from the west coast of South America since the last steamer's departure. The report that the French Minister had broken off friendly relations with Ecuador is not correct. Trouble still continues in the interior of this country, and it was feared the revolution is far from over yet. The French frigate *Pallas*, Admiral BONET, sailed for Acapulco on the 11th inst., to enforce the blockade of the Mexican coast in the Pacific. No vessel will be allowed to enter any of the ports that have not declared in favor of the French except the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, which have the privilege to take fuel, water and supplies in Acapulco, but can land or receive no cargo. The other line of steamers will not be allowed even that privilege.

The total receipts of the Brooklyn Sanity Fair up to Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. were $144,795 29. This was divided: from sales of goods, $35,591 01; from tickets, $28,174 40; from donations, $78,264 88.

Flour was dull and heavy yesterday. Wheat was more active, and desirable lots were firm. Corn was in brisk demand and decidedly dearer. Oats, Hay, Cotton, Chemicals, Spelter and Ingot Copper were in fair request. Provisions were generally less sought after; hog products were depressed. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hides, Fish, Hops, Laths, Leather, Oils, Seeds, Groceries, Tallow and Whisky, the latter article at lower and irregular prices. Business in Dry Goods has been on a restricted scale during the past week, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Holders have been more eager to realize, especially on domestic Cottons, which circumstance has tended to depress prices, the market closing heavily. The freight engagements were more extensive, but at easier rates.

Gold was ⅜ ℔ cent. and Bills on London ½ ℔ cent. lower yesterday than on Thursday. The Stock Market was firm for Government Securities, but lower on the Railways. The latter were on the recovery again later in the day. Money 5@6 ℔ cent., and in easy supply.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of his Military Career.

I.

There are those who remember that, at the parting reception given by Gen. MCCLELLAN to his friends and following, at headquarters, at Warrenton, on the November day of 1862, when he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, the General in reply to the suggestions of members of his staff that he would be back in command in the course of a fortnight, used the following language: "If I never return to the Army of the Potomac, may I live to write *its history. It is*," added he, "*a task to which I shall devote myself.*"

We take it that the volume which has lately appeared from the Government Printing-office, under the title of MCCLELLAN'S "Report," is the fulfillment of the vow made over a year ago. We must so regard it, because in any other sense it is difficult to bring this elaborate memoir into any known category. If it is less than a Report it is also more than a Report. It is less than a Report, because numerous dispatches of the time are omitted from this collection. It is also more than a strictly military Report, because its basis is an elaborate, historical, and argumentative recital, in which such dispatches as are used by Gen. MCCLELLAN are *inlaid*. Military Reports, in the sense in which any soldier understands the term, are written either from the battle-field itself, or, in the impossibility of that, as speedily after the action as it is possible for the staff to collect the requisite data. There have been Generals who have seen fit at the close of their career to publish their dispatches in collected form. Such a legacy was left to military history by the great Iron Duke. But what is peculiar in WELLINGTON'S publication of his dispatches—and it is a peculiarity not shared by Gen. MCCLELLAN—is that he has left these memorials of his career in their strict chronological order, in their exact original state: he has not suppressed a line, nor added a word of commentary, nor a word of argument, nor a word of accusation, nor a word of justification.

Not so Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Report. The labor of a whole twelvemonth, composed in the leisure of retiracy, and after the publication of most of the material likely to bear on his fame, its purpose seems to be less to record a series of military transactions than to vindicate his conduct and arraign the Administration. No charge is too great, none too small, to draw out from him a replication: and he is equally ready, whether to bring railing accusations against his military superiors, to bowl down the Committee of the War, or to blow up the newspapers. His Report is in fact no "report" at all. It is an elaborate *pièce justificative*.

Nevertheless, leaving aside the question of the form in which Gen. MCCLELLAN has chosen to make his recital, we have here an account of what the Army of the Potomac was and did during the eventful period from July, 1862, to November, 1863, while it remained under his command. We have now, therefore, for the first time, the material for a full, calm, complete judgment concerning his conduct, his capacity, his career. It is to this task we propose to address ourselves in this and succeeding articles: and if our readers bring to it the same temper we find in ourselves, they will throw aside all previous prejudices and deal simply with the evidence with which Gen. MCCLELLAN comes before the world.

II.

Gen. MCCLELLAN distributes his recital of events under three periods, namely—firstly, the period from July, 1861, to March, 1862; secondly, the campaign on the Peninsula; thirdly, the campaign in Maryland. We follow the same order, commencing, therefore, with the period from the time he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac in July, 1861, up to the time he entered on his maiden campaign, in March, 1862.

It is, perhaps, a problem whether, abstractly speaking, it was an advantage or a disadvantage that Gen. MCCLELLAN came into command while the public mind was in a peculiar mood. The disastrous upshot of a forward movement, in which the nation was conscious of having used too great urgency, had, by the action of that law of oscillation which shows itself in the operations of human thought as well as in the phenomena of nature, given rise to a complete abnegation of all criticism on the part of the people and the press. Bull Run had educated us, and, in a fit of patriotic remorse, men renounced everything that might appear like pressure on the Government or the Commanders of our armies. The nation did more: it literally threw open its arms to receive the young chief chosen to lead its foremost army. He came in with no cold suspicion, but with a warm and generous welcome. It will always remain one of the most extraordinary phenomena of our extraordinary times that a young man without military experience, leaping from a captaincy to the highest grade in our military hierarcy, and bringing with him only the prestige of a series of small operations which another than he planned and executed, should have been at once received into the nation's confidence and credited in advance with every military quality and capacity. It may not be very flattering to our common sense to look back at the time when this hero of unfought fields was taken on trust as a "young Napoleon;" but it remains, nevertheless, a piece of history; and when, a few weeks after assuming command, he told his soldiers "We have had our last retreat, we have seen our last defeat—you stand by me and I'll stand by you," a too-confiding people applauded the bombast as the true Napoleonic twang!

Beyond a doubt these things showed the military juvenility of our people; but they were none the less the manifestations of a mood of mind which an able Commander could have turned to immense account. Gen. MCCLELLAN had but to ask, and it was given him—indeed it came without asking. Every energy of the Government, and all the resources of a generous and patriotic people, were lavishly placed at his disposal to enable him to gather together an army, and put it in the most complete state of efficiency, so that offensive movements might be resumed at the earliest possible moment. Gen. MCCLELLAN speaks (p. 6) of "the impatience with which many regarded *the delay in the arrival of new levies.*" We confess to a certain astonishment at this: we certainly never heard of any such "impatience;" we had supposed that the military uprising of the nation, the spontaneous alacrity with which the people of the loyal States responded to the President's call for half a million of men, was an exhibition unmatched in history, and we think it was always so recognized. Nor are we less amazed at the charge immediately following this, in which Gen. MCCLELLAN complains of "the vehemence with which an *immediate advance* upon the enemy's works directly in our front was urged by a patriotic people." We are very sure that not only was no "immediate advance" urged, but that no advance at all was expected during any portion of the period in which Gen. MCCLELLAN says he was engaged in organizing the army. "It was necessary," says he, to create a new army for active operations and to expedite its organization, equipment, and the accumulation of the material of war, and to this not inconsiderable labor all my energies for the next *three months* were exerted." As Gen. MCCLELLAN assumed command of the army in the latter part of July, (27th,) the "three months" spoken of would bring us to the 1st of November. Now we think it would not be difficult to show that during no part of that period did the public show anything like "vehemence" for an advance. The country understood that a new army had to be organized; indeed there was, if anything, a disposition to exaggerate both the time required for this work and its inherent difficulties; and as a large share of the fame of Gen. MCCLELLAN rests on the theory of his having "organized" the army, it may be worth while making a brief diversion to penetrate into the interior of this awful mystery of organization.

One would suppose from the tone of Gen. MCCLELLAN that when he came to the Army of the Potomac there was no army to command. "I found," says he, (page 44,) "no army to command—*a mere collection of regiments*, cowering on the banks of the Potomac, some perfectly raw, others dispirited by the recent defeat." Now, the facts of the case are that he came into command of fifty thousand men, and they were very far from being "a mere collection of *regiments*." The brigade and divisional organization existed and *had* existed, having been established by Gen. MCDOWELL, perhaps the best theoretical soldier of the army. The organization of modern armies is a matter long ago fixed, and is not an affair which admits either of invention or of innovation. The hierarchy by the battalion, brigade, division and corps, first formulated in the *Ordonnance du Roi*, is the military system of every European nation; and our own military code is, in fact, a translation of it. We do not see, therefore, that there was room for the exercise of any such mysterious powers of organization as have been attributed to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and he certainly put forth none. He found the *cadre* of brigades and divisions, and he continued it, simply filling up *more* brigades and *more* divisions. There only remained to push the organization one step higher, and that step he did not take. Our regular army having always been very small, no higher unit of organization than the division had existed or had been required. What became absolutely necessary as soon as the needs of the war created great armies of one or two hundred thousand men was to establish the higher fighting unit—the *corps d'armée*—without which no large army can effectively enter upon an active campaign, *General McClellan would never consent to the establishment of corps.* The only novelty of organization, therefore, which it was possible for him to institute, he would not and did not. He left the army an acephalous agglomeration of thirteen divisions, without correlation, unity or cohesion; and, as we shall hereafter see, it became necessary for the President, months afterwards, and in opposition to Gen. MCCLELLAN, to constitute corps just as the army was on the point of setting out on active campaign. In the meantime, we return to the main question.

III.

The period of three months, during which Gen. MCCLELLAN, according to his own statement, was engaged in reorganizing the army, having passed,—the Government and the Nation became naturally anxious that the splendid army of over a hundred and fifty thousand men, which had by this time grown up on the banks of the Potomac should be turned to account. Our foreign relations, our domestic interests, our national honor—every consideration conspired to urge an attack on the insolent foe who held the Capital in siege. But we shall see that during no period of the six months succeeding the 1st of November—and during all of which period the motives for an advance became progressively more and more imperative—did, or would Gen. MCCLELLAN consent to move his army.

We shall now proceed to set forth what are Gen. MCCLELLAN'S explanations of this delay, and we shall enter into some analysis thereof. If we are successful in this, we shall demonstrate that his reasonings are wholly inadequate to justify a delay that had well nigh proved fatal to the nation.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S explanation of his inactivity during the Fall and Winter of 1861–62 are well summed up in the following paragraph, which we find on page 35 of his Report:

> "The records of the War Department show my anxiety and efforts to assume active offensive operations in the Fall and early Winter. It is only just to say, however, that the *unprecedented condition of the roads and Virginia soil* would have delayed an advance till February, had the discipline, organization and equipment of the army been as complete at the close of the Fall as was necessary, and as I desired and labored *against every impediment* to make them."

The first element enumerated is the roads and the weather, the condition of which Gen. MCCLELLAN tells us were "unprecedented." If there be any inference to be drawn from this expression and its context, it is that they were "unprecedentedly" bad, for this reason is given in excuse for not moving. Now, it is true that the condition of roads of Virginia during the Fall and Winter of 1861–2 was "unprecedented," but unprecedentedly *good*; and this, happily, is not a matter in regard to which we are left to the unsure testimony of memory: we have cotemporary evidence which establishes the fact by an accumulation perfectly irrefragable. Gen. FRANKLIN, testifying under oath to this specific point, on the 26th of December, 1861, says: "The condition of the roads is good." Gen. WADSWORTH on the same day says: "The roads are remarkably good—*perhaps, not once in twenty years have the roads at Christmas been in as good condition as they are now. Having had this long period of dry weather*, the roads are very good." So Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, in reply to a query as to the condition of the roads, says: "As far as I know, they are in excellent condition, excellent traveling condition." In like manner testified a score of officers: we need not cite their evidence, but will limit ourselves to the testimony of a rebel witness. POLLARD, in his *First Year of the War*, says: "A long, lingering Indian Summer, with roads more hard, and skies more beautiful than Virginia had seen for many a year, invited the enemy to advance. He steadily refused the invitation to a general action. The advance of our lines was tolerated to Munson's Hill, within a few miles of Alexandria, and opportunities were sought in vain by the Confederates, in heavy skirmishing, to engage the lines of the two armies."

The nation has long since felt the stinging justice of this reproach; and will not find much consolation in the false pretences under which Gen. MCCLELLAN takes refuge. We confess our utter inability to account for the complete discrepancy of his statement with the facts of the case. We shall find his other arguments for delay drawn from the strength and discipline of our army and the strength of the enemy equally baseless. But these considerations must form the subject of a future article.

THE REBEL PIRATES AND THE BRITISH NEUTRALITY LAWS.—We copy from an English paper a statement that some British merchants are fitting out two fast steamers to pursue and, if possible, destroy the *Alabama* and *Oreto*. Whether the statement is true we have no means of knowing. It would not be at all strange if British merchants, whose vessels have been seized and burned by these roving corsairs, should feel inclined to aid in arresting their career; and we shall be very curious to see what ground the British Government will take upon the subject. It will probably claim that they belong to the regular navy of a Power which it has recognized as a belligerent, and that the English neutrality laws will be violated by the fitting out of vessels to attack them. But a good many side questions will arise in the discussion, which will not leave it free from embarrassment.

Earl RUSSELL and the British generally affect great astonishment that we should claim damages for the depredations of these vessels. In his letter to Lord LYONS of March 27, Lord RUSSELL says, in a statement of the facts of the case, that "the *Oreto* and *Alabama* had eluded the operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and had, against the will and purpose of the British Government, made war upon American commerce." Very well. Whose business is it to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain? Is it ours? Are we to suffer because the British Government cannot insure the execution of its own laws? Suppose a war vessel in New-York should "elude the operation" of our laws, and capture and burn half a dozen English merchantmen, would the British Government be content with a declaration from us that it was "against our will and purpose?" Not exactly. Their reply would be, "that may be true, but it does not cover the case. Every nation is responsible for its own failure to enforce its own laws. We will admit your inability to *prevent* the mischief—but the least you can do is to repair the damage caused by your own neglect."

We are inclined to think that the merchants who propose to capture these rebel cruisers will find it difficult "to elude the operation" of British laws. We hope the experiment will be tried, if for nothing else, to illustrate the real nature of British neutrality.

The Freedmen's Relief Meeting.

The National Freedmen's Relief Society, is an association in which every man of humane feelings, or of common prudence in political affairs, must have an interest. To care for the material wants and organize the labor of millions of human beings, whose fate is intrusted to the honor of the country, is the first of duties to every right-minded citizen. It was accordingly quite natural that the second annual meeting of this Society on Thursday evening last should be attended by a large and most intelligent audience. But it was not quite natural and suitable that almost from the beginning to the end of the meeting, nothing whatever clear and practical was laid before the audience as to the objects arrived at or the work accomplished by this association.

The distinguished Chairman of the meeting introduced the speakers in the usual style of platform oratory. The lawyer who opened the addresses treated the audience to a lengthy and most inopportune description of the position of the conservative party *before the war* toward the negro.

Mr. BEECHER, the card of the evening, made one of his best rollicking speeches, which was as good as a play, but from none of the gentlemen could the impatient audience learn either what the Freedmen's Relief Association wanted, or what they had done. It was proven that from $50,000 to $100,000 had been most generously subscribed to this important association during the year, and the public would have been highly gratified to know the particular modes—without doubt, judicious and effective—in which these large sums had been expended.

In such a serious time of revolution and civil war, they would have liked to know the particular facts in regard to the sufferings, and the progress, and the chances of the emancipated negro. They had no objection to the dessert and *entremets* of oratory and wit and fancy, but they would have preferred with them a few substantial dishes of facts. There is an impression abroad with some—we do not say well-founded—that this society is too exclusively eleemosynary, and does not aim enough at the permanent improvement of the negro by the organization of labor. It would have been interesting and valuable to have had a few facts and figures on this point.

It is well known also that last year they attempted to form a committee for the promotion of a most important object—the formation of a bureau for the care of freedmen. This object, which alone would have justified the existence of the society, still remains unaccomplished. If Mr. BUTLER, in place of unfolding his views of raffling and the position of the Conservative party, had given the audience a few plains words as to the present bill before Congress, its features and its merits, the public would have been vastly more edified. It is supposed by many that the present bill has such objectionable features, that the House will be obliged to throw it out and wait until another is framed. All this would have been interesting matter for discussion and presentation in such a meeting.

The whole community, too, have been harrowed by the terrible accounts, reported from the Mississippi, as to the sufferings and sickness and wrongs of the freed negroes in the great Valley. The public would have been gratified to have received some trustworthy information on that topic. Then the great problems of labor, now being solved on the Lower Mississippi; how far the plantation system of Gen. BANKS is just and wise; to what extent the emancipated negro is becoming an owner of property and land; what his relation will be to the new Yankee master; what the moral condition of this vast and unfortunate population is; how far the enlisting is successful with the blacks—these and a thousand other most important questions would have fairly come under the scope of a "Freedmen's Relief" meeting.

We might have dispensed with a great deal of brilliant oratory, if we might have had more of information on these topics.

In this criticism on the Freedmen's Relief Meeting, we do not mean to imply that it was any worse than, or different from, ordinary charitable annual meetings; but we think it is full time for the managers of such gatherings to understand that a little more solid entertainment is needed now by the public. When a society appears before the people, the first object for its members is to present *facts*. To show what has been done, and what is still needed. Then, when the understanding has been enlightened, the great masters of oratory and the wits of the platform may amuse.

GRANT MOVING—THE CAMPAIGN TOWARD ATLANTA.—Gen. GRANT appears to have concluded that the great diversion which SHERMAN'S army was ordered to make in his favor by moving into the heart of Mississippi and Alabama, and calling off from his front a portion of JOHNSTON'S force, has had time to have its full effect, and we now find him advancing THOMAS' army on the line toward Atlanta. At latest advices a brilliantly successful advance had brought THOMAS' force to within three miles of Dalton, where it was expected JOHNSTON would attempt to make a stand. Dalton is forty miles south of Chattanooga, with which place it is connected by a double line of rail road. Thence he has a direct line of advance first to Rome and secondly to Atlanta. At the latter place we tap the secondary line of rebel communications, and there is not a doubt that it is the grand objective of Gen. GRANT'S present campaign; but whether he will take it by gradual approaches, or make one of his "blunderingly audacious" marches upon it, remains to be seen. The magnificent strategy which has marked GRANT'S initiative has already had the effect to disconcert all the rebel plans, divide their forces and throw them into utter confusion. He is now moving on a line of advance, and with aims that lend the very highest interest and importance to every step he takes. He has already taught the nation not to be surprised at anything he may do.

GRANT'S "BLUNDERING AUDACITY."—The Richmond *Sentinel*, in commenting on SHERMAN'S bold advance through Mississippi, says "he aims to march with celerity upon Mobile, trusting that luck will crown his *blundering audacity*, as it did GRANT'S at Vicksburgh." That's very good. This "blundering audacity" is likely to be the death of the rebellion.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an exceedingly good house last evening, attracted by that always interesting event, a début. The claimant for operatic honors was a young lady named HARRIS, and the opera was necessarily "Lucia," a work wherein (it is said) failure is impossible. There were rumors of Miss HARRIS' début some months back, but we are persuaded that she has followed good counsel in postponing the ordeal until the present time. Indeed, in view of the lady's extreme youth, it would have been better had it been deferred even longer. The event however has turned out satisfactorily, and Miss HARRIS, the most youthful of our operatic singers, bids fair to become one of the most popular. Her reception last night was in the highest degree flattering. All that the generosity of an unusually gallant audience could bestow on the fair débutant was bestowed upon her long before she had done justice to herself. This excessive applause, indiscreet in itself, had at least the good effect of imparting a feeling of confidence to the little singer, and she warbled with increased spirit and affect as the opera proceeded.

Miss HARRIS possesses a high, penetrating soprano voice of excellent quality. The compass upward is good, but the lower notes are thin, and in the opening scena last evening were almost inaudible. She sings with taste, and evidently possesses a musical temperament of the right kind. As an artist, she has almost everything to learn. Facility of execution, with this kind of voice, is almost a gift of nature. To say that Miss HARRIS sings passages with ease, correct intonation, and skill, is hardly a compliment, but it is nevertheless a pleasant fact. Beyond this we prefer not to speak on the present occasion. But we may add that the lady recovered her self-possession with remarkable rapidity, and achieved a very emphatic success. Study and practice on the stage will soon place her in the ranks of the artists of the country.

The entire performance of the opera was enjoyable. Signor MAZZOLENI was in superb voice, and Signor BELLINI has seldom been heard to greater advantage.

To-night (Saturday) there will be an extra performance of "Faust;" on Monday, "Il Trovatore."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The French take a peculiar view of the matrimonial relation. It is a subject of jest with them, and utterly devoid of the sacred earnestness that attaches to it in less lively communities. Devotion is the congenial theme of English and American dramatists, just as infidelity, or at all events looseness, is the test of their French brethren. Knowing these things, it is only pleasant to witness a comedy of French manners, when we feel quite sure that we are laughing at, not with the actors; when in fact we feel confident in our own immaculate virtue, and condescend to amuse ourselves at other people's backsliding. In the piece called "Taming a Butterfly"—produced here on Thursday night—a wayward husband is ingeniously frustrated in all his schemes of inconstancy, and returns to the arms of his slighted wife with a mild and agreable rebuke. Nothing of the kind could happen in a community that punches heads and carries revolvers; hence the authors—Messrs. AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD—have wisely abstained from trying to localize the Parisian original. Their efforts have been judiciously confined, and with eminent success, to polishing the dialogue, and adding to the popularity of scenes that, in themselves, are eminently farcical and amusing. The result is a bright and uproarious entertainment, affording ample scope for the best artists of Mrs. WOOD'S company. Notwithstanding a painful deficiency of study on the part of one of the actors—Mr. DREW—and a lack of quickness in others, the play was completely successful. Mrs. JOHN WOOD was especially jolly, and looked—as she always does—charming. She was supported very agreeably by Miss HENRIETTA IRVING, (who, however, is not seen to advantage in this class of piece,) and Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN. The principal male part was intrusted to the gentleman we have named, and received the worst of treatment at his hands. It should be transferred to Mr. MORTIMER, who was acceptable as *Dandrey*. Mr. J. H. STODDART, one of the most valuable artists connected with the establishment, kept the house in a roar of laughter by the singularity of his make-up and the eccentricity of his manner. Messrs. G. H. CLARKE and W. DAVIDGE were also excellent. When the piece has acquired smoothness and rapidity of action it will supply the habitués of the Olympic with two hours of uninterrupted fun—and what would they ask more.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. J. N. PATTISON will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night. He has played frequently at other people's entertainments, but this is his first personal venture. The programme is excellent, both as concerns length and quality. The pieces are as follows: 1. Overture to "Jessonda" by SPOHR; 2. Solo by Mr. CAMPBELL—VERDI; 3. Prelude and Fugue—SEBASTIAN BACH—played by Mr. PATTISON; 4. Aria, "Mercadante," sung by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON. Part II.—1. "Winged Messenger"—TESCA—sung by Mr. S. CAMPBELL; 2. Grand Concerto in "Timour," by HENSELT—Mr. J. N. PATTISON and orchestra; 3. Ballad—BASSFORD—sung by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON; 4. Grand Fantasia, "Martha"—Mr. J. N. PATTISON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The celebrated drama of the "Duke's Motto" will be played here, to-night, for the last time. On Monday the RICHINGS commence an engagement.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NIBLO'S SALOON.—For this evening is announced, *Bataille Operette, Les Deux Veuves, Comedy and Ferme de Primerose, Vaudeville.*

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Shipman, of Hartford; R. Campbell, of St. Louis, and C. G. Tachau, of Louisville, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. D. T. Vail, of Troy; N. Tappan, of Colorado; C. A. Pierce, of Providence; A. Holt, U. S. A.; W. B. Collier, of St. Louis, and T. W. Parker, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Zenas Barnum, President of the American Telegraph Company, Hon. W. C. Simmons, of Rhode Island, Col. Coolbough, of the United States Army, Dr. Ash, of Victoria, Dr. J. R. Newton, of Newport, Rev. J. T. Tucker, of Trenton, and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Homer Ramsdell and S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh, J. K. Paywood, of Plymouth, A. Prime and Major Sandford, of Providence, R. I., Commodore John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and J. T. Whiting, of Detroit, are stopping at the Astor House.

The Popular Errhine Life-Preserving

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Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

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Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

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Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

Clark—Hall.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., Thomas H. Clark, of Rye, Westchester County, to Josephine, daughter of Henry A. Hall, Esq., of Middletown, Conn.

Hamilton—Duryee.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev Charles E. Hart, Mr. John Hamilton to Miss Eliza G. Duryee, adopted daughter of John Thompson, Esq., all of this City No cards.

Hart—Purdy.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John A. Roche, George W. Hart to Anna, only daughter of Jonathan Purdy, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Lansing—Parke.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Robt. Parke, at the residence of C. W. Cook, Esq., Waterloo, N. Y., Mr. L. J. Lansing, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Persis A. Parke, of Waterloo, N. Y.

Leupold—Berthoud.—At Naples, on Thursday, Feb. 4, in the Chapel of the Prussian Legation, George Hermann Siegfried Leupold, Esq., youngest son of Heinrich Leupold, Esq., of Bremen, to Adeline Molyneux, youngest daughter of the late David Augustus Berthoud, Esq., of Neuchatel, Switzerland.

Mills—Read.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Curry, Robert J. Mills to Miss Mary F. Read, eldest daughter of Samuel Read, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

Van Velsor—Bedell.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. J. B. Merwin, George B. Van Velsor, of Flushing, to Esther H., youngest daughter of Greene M. Bedell, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

Brady.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, of conjestion of the lungs, Eugene, youngest son of Patrick S. and Ann E. Brady.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 390 Grand-st., corner Suffolk, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Buck.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Feb. 26, John Buck, Sen.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Case.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, Dr. J. Havens Case, eldest son of J. Havens and Bethiah Case, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Rivington-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., for interment. There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God.

Dinant.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Danbury, Conn., Amanda M. Dinant, daughter of the late Lewis O. and Sarah Dinant, of this City, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place at the John-st. M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock this day, (Saturday.) The relatives and friends of her brothers, Anthony, George and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend.

Dike.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, after a short illness, Helen Stearns, infant daughter of Oscar D. and Frances H. Dike.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Bauman Lowe, No. 56 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Dorr.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, Frederick Dorr.

The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

Flender.—On Friday, Feb. 26, of membraneous croup, Ellie Susette, daughter of Thomas and Caroline M. Flender, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 37 West 32d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to East Chester on Monday morning for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Fairfield.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 21, Laura B., wife of J. W. Fairfield, and daughter of the late Asa and Sarah Britton, of Chesterfield, N. H.

Garlay.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Garlay, daughter of the late Jonathan Carter, Esq., of Newburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 401 Greenwich-st.

Harrison.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, Bessie Harrison, infant daughter of George and Elizabeth Kip Harrison.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Feb. 27, from No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Hart.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, Capt. James Hart, Superintendent of the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Stapleton, Staten Island. The friends of the family, the members of the Marine Society, and the Trustees of the Seamens' Fund and Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend. Boats leave every hour from foot of Whitehall-st.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Ludovici.—In Brooklyn, at her residence, No. 9 Grace-court, on Friday, Feb. 26, Josephine Ludovici, wife of Louis Ludovici.

The funeral will be solemnized at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Morris.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, Amos T. Morris, aged 65 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, Charles E., Lewis and Alexander B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 223 West

Nack.—On Friday, Feb. 26, after a long and severe illness, Mary Janette, daughter of James Nack, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 38 Grove-st.

Putnam.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, Cornelia T., wife of Farrand Putnam.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 229 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Rice.—At Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, of scarlet fever, Willie W., eldest son of Hon. W. W. and the late Cornelia A. Rice, and grandson of Augustus R. Moen, of Stamford, Conn., in the 6th year of his age.

Ryon.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, Sophia M., wife of the late Jason L. Ryon, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her uncle, Wm. Meader, Esq., No. 220 Thompson-st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

Storrs.—At Gardiner, Me., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry L. Storrs, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Weeks.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, Harriet T., widow of the late Robert D. Weeks, and daughter of the late Benjamin Strong.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 29th inst.

Woodcock.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, Mary Ann Cook, wife of Wm. P. Woodcock, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., at 125th-st. and 4th-av., to attend the interment at Trinity Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 193.—Feb. 26, 1864.
36, 47, 38, 72, 77, 25, 17, 22, 35, 30, 64, 10, 11.

Kentucky, Class 194.—Feb. 26, 1864.
24, 37, 70, 64, 25, 53, 75, 6, 3, 68, 33, 67.

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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Extra Class 97—Feb. 26, 1864.
75, 46, 54, 2, 52, 24, 11, 18, 35, 71, 8, 58, 26.

Class 98—Feb. 26, 1864.
12, 7, 50, 16, 61, 55, 26, 6, 71, 38, 29, 35.

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MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account.
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GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.; one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished.
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DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions with each box—the Price One Dollar per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

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THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY are anxious to provide more adequate school and chapel accommodations for the children under their care. They have been enabled by recent donations to purchase sufficient adjoining ground, and now appeal to the friends of the institution for an amount which will enable them, without incurring debt, to make the proposed addition to their building. Donations for this purpose should be sent to Mr. R. B. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, Five Points' House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., or to any of the Trustees.

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DOCTOR KENNEDY,
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has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.

By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

SCROFULA OINTMENT,
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HEALING OINTMENT,

every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.

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CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and silkiness of youth. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric.

The entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public.

Price $1 per bottle.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
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DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

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CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,

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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

Harlem, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

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REPORT

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The statistics, which we present in detail, from our officers and our records, will enable those interested to inform themselves as to the actual condition of the Department, and its mode of government.

A kind Providence has watched over and protected the institutions under our charge, and we acknowledge, with thanksgiving, the signal evidence of the goodness of the Almighty thus manifested to all within the control of this organization.

The constant changes inseparable from so large a community, call for active and well-directed effort to prevent abuses, as well as to correct them. There is no hour in the year free from the unceasing labor peculiar to a vast charitable and corrective establishment; no period in which the officers of this department are not required to vigilantly guard the prisoner, and watch the lunatic, or tenderly nurse the sick, assist the old and feeble, succor helpless infancy, and shelter and protect the homeless and the orphan.

The effect of the war upon the department has been favorable in the reduction of the number of our inmates, as will be seen by a reference to the figures. This reduction may be accounted for, so far as the male portion of it is concerned, by the enlistment of men who have heretofore been driven to crime, or fallen into habits of inebriation and folly. In regard to the female portion, war continues to keep up an increased supply. Remittances from the army have not changed the habits and routine of the revolving class that inhabit our Work-house, Island Hospital and Penitentiary.

The great furnisher of all our public institutions, all must admit, is the grog-shop, which makes the corner of almost every street its location, and which is the foundation of almost all our human wretchedness and misery. We feel it our duty to consider their agency in, as well as their ability to remedy, the evils they so largely create. Eleven thousand "grog-shops" furnished this department, through the Comptroller, with $7,020, as their portion of the excise moneys collected by the Excise Commissioners, whereas, if they were taxed in accordance with the spirit of the law as well as the letter, the amount should be augmented to $330,000, or more than one half of the sum expended by us last year for the support of all the public charities of the City.

Every day's experience adds to our confidence in our ability to mark out new paths of economy. A department containing so large a population, and embracing such a variety of expenditure, requires continual watchfulness, and a firm and unflinching administration. Once permit the demands of relentless demagogues to have sway, and this truly noble monument of liberal provision for the poor and dependent would fall a victim to that class of public servants who know no bounds to their misappropriation. Our records show a great falling off in the numbers who flock to the alms-house for support. Doubtless we may account for this reduction in the extraordinary appropriations that have been drawn from the City Treasury, under the head of Soldiers' Relief. We doubt whether the history of any city on the globe can present such appropriations, either in amount or manner of distribution. Millions of dollars recklessly poured into the pockets of all sorts of claimants, real and unreal, without a murmur. Even the press, which has heretofore given timely warning, has omitted to analyze the manner, as well as the amount of the extraordinary sums poured out of the pockets of the citizens into the unfathomable receptacle of public servants and acting volunteers in the distribution. The present seems to be a period of liberality that knows no bounds, and philanthropy demands, apparently, a continual augmentation of new associations to insist upon people receiving aid who have heretofore felt it their duty to meet their own necessities with healthful and invigorating labor, and enjoy the luxury that independent Americans have believed the greatest blessing of human existence.

In reviewing the points referred to, we cannot consent to omit a reference to the millions that have been voted and paid to claimants, without any reference whatever to the records of this department. Even our late distinguished municipal Chief Magistrate disregarded the experience of the only possible source of reliable information, if not of proper appropriation, when bestowing upon the needy and the helpless the bounty contributed by the Russian naval officers. It is true that the location of our institutions is not favorable to a familiarity with their extent and usefulness. We trust, however, that hereafter, when opportunity offers, the officials charged with the bounty of country, States or individuals, for charitable appropriation, will visit our records, if not our institutions and our people.

The best evidence of the just and discriminating character of this institution, and the necessity of referring the claims of the needy to it, is to be found in the constant organization of new private charities, to relieve the very cases already provided for by us. Instances are not rare of the same persons drawing "relief" from a dozen different organizations, and nothing seems to disturb the equanimity of a new convert to charity like an offer on our part to aid in exposing the imposition. There may be no great harm done in the minds of innocent and well-meaning people by this encouragement of impostors; but we, who see and understand the evil workings of this indiscriminate alms-giving, are pained to find that the bestowal of charity upon such undeserving creatures tends to harden the hearts of thousands to the claims of the really indigent and necessitous, and rob true charity of its sweetness and purity.

There is no objection to a *healthful* competition in matters of benevolence, but beyond it much mischief may be done, much money squandered, and many persons destroyed. One of the duties and privileges of this department is to extend its helping hand to two institutions which, in their management, are beyond their immediate control. The *Colored Home* and the *Colored Orphan Asylum* rely upon the fund furnished by the City, through us, for their chief support. They go on from year to year in their own way, without our interference, in a spirit of confidence which is hardly justifiable. In referring to their report, we find no allusion whatever made to this department as identified with their welfare, or as a dependence for support. We cannot better illustrate the unwillingness on the part of the managers, to refer to the source of their beneficence, than by recording the services which it rendered for the comfort and protection, as well as actual sustenance, of the colored orphans rendered houseless and helpless by the riot of July, to which no reference or acknowledgment appears in their report.

These institutions, we believe, are managed with fidelity and disinterestedness. They labor under the disadvantage, however, of leaning upon public charity to a great extent, yet, by reason of a comparative lien upon private subscription, are subject to the fluctuations of private liberality. The conduct of their charge compares most favorably with the more privileged claimants for care and protection, including, as a general rule, to avoid the privilege of public charity, and accepting with gratitude the efforts made in their behalf, they seem at all times willing to avoid the stamp of Alms House reputation, and, as far as possible, decline the obligation of public support.

The expenditures made in their behalf, consequent upon the disasters of the riot, will be found in the statement of our account, which embraces, in addition to the amount paid in the usual appropriations for their necessities, the additional sum advanced by the department for their expenditures in supplying the needful clothing and provisions which were destroyed together with their home, all of which will doubtless be returned, under the arrangement with their managers, out of the appropriations which are due for losses actually sustained.

Throughout the expenditures of the department, we have been met with a heavy advance in the values of almost every description of supplies. Clothing, fuel, and necessaries of every description have advanced in cost; medicines, ice, and all the smaller items which form the great bulk of our expenditures, have risen to double their former prices, and we have only been able to keep within our estimate by the nicest economy and a careful restriction to the lessened numbers, which have been the result of the increased demand for labor, growing out of the necessities of the war for the Union.

The tabular exhibit of all the institutions, save the Lunatic Asylum, give full evidence of the truth of this statement.

The Almshouse proper shows a large diminution in the number of inmates, and the male occupants of the Work-house and Penitentiary mark unerringly the decrease referred to. Adding to these figures the extraordinary appropriations to which we have before alluded to, we are able to account for our comparatively limited disbursements. We have withheld our requisitions upon the Comptroller to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars less than the amount appropriated for us, and show a balance yet unexpended of FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY-TWO CENTS, without withholding one item of charitable or just expenditure. The staple supplies in all directions have been ample and generous. The warmth of our institutions, the clothing of the inmates, and the careful regard for the indigent, the helpless, the sick and lunatic, have been in no wise neglected. The happy faces of the children, the contentment of the demented, the provision for the declining years of the infirm and imbecile, give us consoling evidence that the liberality of our fellow-citizens is fully and amply satisfied.

In our last report we suggested the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates. In our estimate for this year we have added forty thousand dollars for carrying out that project. This sum we hope to use in behalf of a class of persons who have lost control over their taste for intoxicating liquors. In order to make the institution such as we deem it should be, proper and humane laws must be passed to meet the requirements of the expenditure.

It is the duty of our legislative and executive authorities so to constitute its government as to make it powerless for evil and the promoter of good. We believe it may be so organized as to not only save thousands from the evils which fill our prisons and charitable institutions, but, in their stead, turn thousands to habits of industry, sobriety and integrity. Why should such a law be withheld? Why not give us, as well as all others, an opportunity of testing its influence and usefulness? If you doubt our wisdom in this proposition for the amelioration of your fellow creatures, come and join us in an examination of the every day proceedings of our Police Courts, and follow along through the higher courts, marking, as you take your onward step, the sorrowful tales and confessions of every grade of criminals; or start, if you will, in the dark and narrow pathways of the subterranean habitations in this and other cities, and see with what awful strides men, women and children are passing out of them to the Court of Sessions, and returning to them every ten days from the confinement of the Work House! It is criminal beyond expression to permit these creatures in human form, often of generous hearts, to be thus made the footballs of dealers in human frailty. We have often called attention to the dreadful condition of this unhappy class. Laws meet for such cases should be made, or so administered if already existant, as to save us from the charge of such shameful neglect.

It is not true that the evil cannot or may not be abated. It is not true that any effort has been made to change this terrible evil at all commensurate with its extent and importance. The numbers of vagrants are not fairly stated. The statistics that we give, and the courts furnish, show conclusively that ten thousand individuals make up the one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and fifty-seven cases appearing in the reports. It is committing and recommitting, discharging and redischarging the identical prisoner that makes up the formidable array of numbers that gives the Sheriff his shillings, and adds a Clerk here and a Register there, to swell the patronage of politicians; it is this constant ebb and flow, between the vile haunts of the town and the islands of the East River, of a distinct class of miserables, that overcrowds our station-houses and courts, necessitating the multiplication of officials for the transaction of this anomalous exchange brokerage in human misery. These unfortunates come and go with unerring regularity, from the Police Office to the Island, from the Island to the rum shop, from the rum-shop to the station-house, the City Magistrate's Court, and back to us again, within every two weeks of the year. What chance is there here for reform? what hope of conquering an appetite that compels them to live a besotted life, below the brutes, in the scale of social existence? No, under the present infamous order of things, their only hope of escape from the depths of moral degradation to which they have fallen is through the dark valley—how dark, alas, to them! And so they come to us at last, to be laid away, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," in the narrow pauper's grave, among the unrecognized relics of that vast throng of unhappy beings who have gone the same sad road before.

Oh, it is shocking to reflect that, in this advanced age of philanthropy, in spite of our repeated appeals for authority to establish a system which would mitigate the dreadful misery of these thousands of our fellow-creatures, and help many of them to break away from the bonds of self-indulgence, and become once more good, sober, Christian men and women, our prayers are disregarded, our representations unheeded, and these unhappy people left without a helping hand to save them from the swift destruction to which they are hastening. Away with such inhumanity. Justice and humanity demand a radical change. Give us an inebriate asylum for those who are now being poisoned morally and physically, under authority of the law at every turn, and we will show an amelioration of this misery worthy of monumental acknowledgment.

In response to the application of our late, as well as our present Chief Magistrate of the State, we have placed before them the following items as worthy of legislative action. We hope to find that we have not urged our views in vain:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1861.

His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Albany:

SIR—Your communication, under date of the 14th inst., is received. In answer we desire to acknowledge the compliment paid us, in thus opening the way to Executive consideration.

There are some points which we deem worthy of your consideration, and perhaps of reference in your forthcoming messages.

1. We deem it our duty to call your attention to the continued disregard of some humane provision for the vagrant, whose revolutions through the Courts of Justice, and our houses of confinement, still continue to deform our system.

2. We think some changes are required in the Immigrant support by which the present fund created by the immigrants themselves may be applied to relieve our City as well as other cities and counties, from the burden they unjustly bear in behalf of this class of our inmates and applicants.

3. We are unable to see the justice of making this City and County provide for long-term prisoners, and hope that the State may be either obliged to pay to this County for their care and protection, or provide means elsewhere for them.

4. The City and County of New-York should be placed on the same footing as other counties in this respect.

5. The large increase of Private Charitable Institutions seems to present quite an item in the yearly demands upon the State for supervision; unnecessarily, in some cases, calling for appropriations that could be dispensed with, and result in the better provision for our well-established public institutions.

The rebellion, which presents its devastating elements at every point, suggests some changes in the State's provision for the disabled soldier and those dependent upon him. Would not some general arrangement with the United States Government be just toward the States themselves, and may you not profitably recommend some joint action in this respect, especially touching the hospital care of returned disabled soldiers?

With great respect, your obedient servants,
ISAAC BELL, Secretary. S. DRAPER, President.

1862—DEC. 18.—A copy of the foregoing was transmitted to His Excellency Horatio Seymour, with the following remark:

"No legislative action having been had upon the subjects embraced herein, they are now presented for your consideration, as the same necessity continues to exist, with the hope that such action will be taken by yourself as will provide for the relief sought to be obtained."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th instant, and respectfully respond to the request of His Excellency Gov. Seymour, by submitting for his consideration, with other matters, the views of this department, as expressed in the last "Annual Report," and confirmed by the practical experience of another year.

1. The aggregate number of inmates in 1862 was 6,419; in 1863, 6,267—a decrease of 152.

2. The destruction of the Colored Orphan Asylum made it necessary to protect, care and provide for 230 children for a period of 105 days. With this increase upon our legitimate liabilities, we have been able to return to the Comptroller one hundred thousand dollars of our appropriation for 1863.

3. We hope, through some wise provision of the Legislature, that the evils arising from the landing of immigrants may be remedied, and all may have a just protection through the commutation they have honestly paid.

4. In our last report, we were led to suggest the propriety of the counties providing for their citizens "bereft of reason;" and we would be glad to have the Executive, if convinced of the wisdom of the suggestion, lend us the aid of his valuable indorsement.

In the same document, we called for Legislative consideration on the subject of an Inebriate Institution, and respectfully ask for such a law as it may be deemed wise and prudent to establish, with the necessary restraints and control, for this humane and greatly needed charity. We have called for $40,000 for this purpose, provided we are allowed legal authority to govern and protect it, as well as those who come within its influence and power.

With great respect, your obedient servants,
S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

WM. KIDD, Esq., Private Secretary.

We regret to record as the result of an extraordinary grant of authority, an expenditure of $5,112 58, paid for repairs made necessary by the damage done by the explosion at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River; which sum, as yet, we have been unable to recover. Whether any other gunpowder grants are extant or not we are not advised.

Referring to the reports of our work, through the efforts of our highly valued and faithful Wardens and officers, we cheerfully enter upon the details of the operations of their respective institutions:

THE ALMSHOUSE,

in its care and management, its improvements in the grounds, and its cleanly condition throughout, presents most gratifying results. It has also developed an important saving by the manufacture of two thousand five hundred blankets; our entire supply of brooms, made from the united product of Blackwell's and Ward's Islands; a creditable sample of cloth, for the calls of the institution; the repairs of the barrels, pails, and the manufacture of barrels, pails, kids, &c.; the supply of vegetables; the product of the shoe-shop, tin-shop and blacksmith-shop, and other articles of supply. Its humane provision for infants, by their distribution among trusty dependents, whose experience and habits enable them to supply the loss of parental care and affection, and watch over their helplessness with Christian interest and motherly satisfaction, makes it one of the most interesting features of their charge.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

has also its claim for our approbation. The numbers are not diminished, as we could wish for every reason of humanity, but we find in the administration of its duties a full appreciation of its importance and demands. The light, clear and cleanly condition of the two principal buildings, and the great improvement in the Lodge set apart for the most desperate of cases, renders this department one of sad satisfaction. The head of its special government follows us in a detailed report, to which we refer with pleasure. The suggestion made in regard to criminal lunatics, is one worthy of immediate consideration, and we feel assured that it will attract the attention of the proper authorities.

The unaccountable neglect of local authorities to provide elsewhere for the claims of lunatics is incomprehensible. Why the sane portion of corporations, counties and localities continue to withhold the requisite provision for this unfortunate class we cannot divine. To meet as far as we possibly can the claims of common humanity for their protection, we have admitted a number of pay patients; we still hope, however, that no time will be lost by our philanthropic legislators in establishing in all needed directions suitable asylums for this important class of public dependents.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

has continued to command our complimentary notice. The detection of the most bare-faced combination for peculation, while it was attended by trivial loss, has brought forward new points of order, discipline and watchfulness, which promises to result in important benefits to the institution, as well as to the department at large.

The number of patients treated will be found, with other items of interest, in the report of the faithful Warden. The system of accountability for all the assets of patients, has brought to view the importance of having special care to possess at once the property of the patient on entering the institution. In this connection, we deem it our duty to protest against the mode of treating cases brought into the hospital. It is claimed by the Police Department, that the policeman having charge of a person admitted into the institution shall take charge of whatever property he may have in his possession, without leaving the least evidence with the patient or the institution by which the property can be traced or made available to him or his relatives. Several cases have occurred where property has been separated from its owner, and owing to the condition of the rightful claimant at the time of admission, has been lost to the party, and been disposed of as property of an unknown owner.

We see no propriety in policemen stripping their charge, and claiming to thus protect the patient against the chances of loss in a reputable institution.

The increased number of typhus and typhoid fever cases thrown upon us by the sad condition of tenement houses in certain locations, has shown the necessity of claiming the attention of the proper City authorities, and we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the good effect which has produced the subjoined with other communications.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, President Board of Health:

SIR: We beg to call the attention of the sanitary authorities of this City to the inclosed evidence of an increase of malignant fever of various types. The repeated evidences of its existence in certain localities, seem to us to call for some action reforming the recklessness of human life which pervades the miserable habitations in certain quarters. Your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER, President.

We mourn the severe affliction which has marred our record, in the death of Drs. Cook, King and Olmsted. They were devoted to their duties, active and zealous in the pursuit of knowledge, and looked forward to a life of usefulness and honor; cut down at the threshold of their professional career, while engaged in the sacred vocation of ministering to the sick, they have gone to join the grand army of martyrs who have fallen in the cause of suffering humanity. The House Staff of Physicians and Surgeons have aided us in our endeavors to facilitate their practice, and prepare their claims for future usefulness and honor. No obstacle incumbers the road to preferment in this institution, nor in any of the others within our jurisdiction.

The doors are never closed to the beneficent influences of consultation and experience. In the progress of disease, pain and sorrow, no narrow rules circumscribe the claims of our patients to religious consolation, preparation or advice. The combined efforts of Fathers Orsenego and Larkin, of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Mr. Phelps and Mahan, of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Rellehon, and Mr. S. M. Ostrander, are acknowledged with gratitude and high appreciation.

Throughout this important institution, under a daily supervision and a general and commendable fidelity, we can claim with truthfulness an improvement worthy of perpetuity. So large a hospital, filled throughout the year with patients generally prone to habits of carelessness and unconcern, is in constant danger of relapsing into neglect and disorder; and we are, therefore, more than gratified that we are able to unite warden and matron, with their auxiliaries, in our commendation.

In the pursuance of duties which involve our government, we have found it wise, in our judgment, to encourage, without actual expense to the department, the establishment and continuation of

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL COLLEGE.

The experience of the last year has confirmed us in the encouragement we have given this institution. There now exists a mutual disposition to make this college the great point of attraction for students from all parts of the country. The number has already exceeded any other similar institutions in this City, and the reputation of it has no superior. The additional accommodations necessarily provided for in the plans for the enlargement of the present Dead House, Coroner's office, &c., will furnish abundant room for the use of the Students and Lecturers and enlarge, in other respects, the at present limited accommodations of the faculty. The rent paid will fully recompense for the cost of the building occupied by the professors and students.

The City is interested, in various ways, in this successful medical and surgical enterprise. Heretofore, a neighboring city has borne the palm in medical and surgical teaching. Their Winters have been made cheerful under the gathering of young aspirants to medical and surgical fame, while their annual disbursements have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, thus benefiting, beyond the influence of the diploma, the citizens at large.

Such an institution necessarily excites the jealousy of competing schools, and will, doubtless, continue to be felt at all the points of competition in this department. We trust, however, that the free and open privileges which all colleges alike enjoy, *will lead to no acts which will tend to abridge or circumscribe them.*

At all events, we look to the Medical Board for an appreciation of their high professional reputation in treating with attention whatever may come respectfully before them touching the interests of this department.

We regret delays which have already taken place in responding to requests made by the Commissioners, which were neither difficult nor laborious to comply with.

The greatest progress we have made has been in opening wide the doors of our institutions to medical and surgical science. The success of the institution immediately connected with Bellevue, has so stimulated the students at large as to make our City the great centre of collegiate preparation. Over three hundred students have entered Bellevue Hospital College during the last term, and the Institution bids fair to equal, if not exceed, the older and more well known colleges. The extension of the Dead-house, Coroners' room, and other requisite arrangements, will necessarily add largely to the accommodation of the students. We venture to say that the experience and success which this connection with our Hospital gives, is worthy of being considered and adopted by other Hospitals throughout the country.

The following synopsis presents the aggregate as well as the detailed statement of the students of the various colleges having access to the hospitals of this Department:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending clinical instruction in Bellevue Hospital.......... 230

Professors who give Clinical Instruction.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D.; Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.; Benj. W. McCready, M. D.; Austin Flint, M. D.; Stephen Smith, M. D.; Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.; B. F. Barker, M. D.; George T. Elliot, M. D., and Alexander B. Mott, M. D.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending clinical instruction at Bellevue Hospital.......... 88

Professors who give Clinical Instruction.

Alonzo Clark, M. D.; Millard Parker, M. D.; Theodore G. Thomas, M. D.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending clinical instruction at Bellevue Hospital.......... 39

Professor giving Clinical Instruction.

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.

The students also attend clinical instruction by other professors.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending.......... 7

They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

NEW-YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending.......... 36

These students attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending.......... 5

They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

HIEGIO THERAPEUTIC MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Number of students registered as attending.......... 7

They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending.......... 9

They attend also the instruction of professors of other colleges.

Students registered as attending from colleges in other States and Canada.......... 11

RECAPITULATION.

Students registered from Bellevue Medical College..	230
Students registered from all other colleges..........	202
Feb. 16, 1864..........	432

The foregoing does not, of course, give the whole number of students of the colleges named, but only those who have *registered* their names this Winter as attending clinical instruction at Bellevue Hospital.

No doubt many came from all the colleges who neglected to so register their names, but the foregoing shows a *fair average* of those *who did attend.*

THE APOTHECARY

furnishes the entire supply of medicines, &c., for the department. In his hands, and those who assist him, is held to a great degree the reputation of the Medical Staff and the lives of the patients as well as the economy of his office. Savings have been made by attention to details, which, especially in this department, makes up a formidable portion of the whole expenditure. We hope for the aid of our medical representatives, who perform hospital duty, in carrying still further our desire for economy in this department.

The Apothecary Department furnishes evidence of economy, prudence and care. The change in value in the articles of continual necessity and consumption has been met with increased scrutiny and accountability. Fortunate anticipations of advancing prices have enabled us to record a very considerable saving on the articles consumed, and the stock on hand.

THE PENITENTIARY

continues to present a healthful reduction of numbers. The bounties, and other necessities of the war, have borne the usual occupants of the cells beyond our control, and we hope to continue to diminish our numbers from year to year. The receipts, in cash, for labor performed, amount to $14,427 79.

During the last month the contract for our prisoners for making shoes expired, and a new one has been made for three years for the manufacture of cigars, the result of which will depend upon the number of our inmates, and the requirements of the department in the performance of the necessary work for the protection and the prosecution of our own affairs.

The amount received for labor, considering our reduced numbers, may be considered quite satisfactory. It has been the aim of the Commissioners to husband their resources, and make the best possible use of their labor by applying it to the inmates looking forward to the end of the war for an increase of numbers and a reduced demand for labor.

They are not unmindful of many improvements that may be made in the appearance of the grounds and buildings. The Island Hospital front and rear entrance may be cited as one of the points alluded to, which will receive the early attention of the Commissioners, when the labor is sufficiently increased or can be profitably applied.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL,

is esteemed a model hospital. Its extent is beyond any similar institution in this country, the extreme length measuring 354x122 feet; the wings 5?x122 feet; the centre building 52x90 feet, 60 feet high; wings 53 feet high on the east and west sides of the Island. The number of patients treated during the last year was 7,431, and the average number throughout the year was 619. The patients comprise every variety of disease, with the exception of small-pox. The chief source of the maladies treated is the parent vice, which unrestrained and uncontrollable libertinism throws upon our care; the figures will explain the importance of our inference.

It is time that this subject received the careful consideration of our authorities. Houses for the illicit intercourse of the sexes are largely on the increase. Without entering into the moral aspect of the question, we submit whether the time has not come for some legislative or municipal action which shall put these places upon a more responsible footing. They exist, thrive and flourish, and without let or hindrance sow the seeds of disease and death among the rising generation. Through their agency our hospitals, both public and private, are thronged with syphilitic subjects, and the evil is becoming alarming in its magnitude. Other communities find it essential to place such establishments under professional supervision. Why may not we adopt similar sanitary regulations for their government? At least, if they are permitted to go on and fill our hospitals with sinful sufferers, let them be assessed an amount equal to the cost which they entail upon the community for the repair of the physical mischief which they create.

The difficulties attendant upon an institution of this extent are very generally overcome, and the cleanliness and order which pervades throughout, in spite of the frequent changes of medical and surgical force, and the general character of the parties, and the cases treated, may be considered in the highest degree commendable.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

continues to respond to all the demands for space and treatment with commendable ability. The location is without a fault, its condition improved, and its general conduct as free from objection as its repugnant inhabitants can claim anywhere. Our design is to make it as acceptable as possible to the unfortunate patients who claim its shelter and care.

THE BAKERY

presents an improvement in its economy. The supply of hospital bread which has heretofore been furnished by requisitions on City bakeries, is made by the department and is found quite as acceptable to hospital requirements as that purchased heretofore.

The account shows 3,130 barrels on hand the first of the year, well laid in, at a cost of $20,692 82.

On Blackwell's Island the attendance of Rev. Father Marshal and Rev. Zetus S. Searle, Chaplains; Rev. Father Choppin, of the Catholic Church, and Rev. Mr. Crowley, of the Episcopal Church, has been of great benefit in affording spiritual consolation to the inmates of the several institutions.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME—RANDALL'S ISLAND,

presents a cheerful aspect. The number of our children has decreased, and their condition is improved. The unremitting attention of the faithful religious visitants, Rev. Father Schneider, Rev. Dr. Peters, Sisters Domitella, Felix, Christine, Sisters of Charity; Messrs. McCrea, Riddle, Shepard and McKay, Missionary Teachers; and the benefactors, in the persons of Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, G. W. McLean and F. S. Winston, Esqs., are commemorated in the valuable additions which have been made to the library of the children, as well as in the personal devotion to their present and future happiness. Here, when we have the labor to perform the work, we propose to build a reservoir, similar to the one in the Penitentiary Department, beside painting the buildings, beautifying the grounds and effecting the necessary repairs.

We have also plans submitted for exercising and airing the convalescing children in the open air, hoping to save life as well as invigorate the child. Our most startling account of loss of life is to be found in our statistics of the children at the Alms-house; and unless easily accounted for, would lead to unpleasant reflections; but the facts dispel at once all just complaint.

These little ones, varying from earliest infancy to two years of age, are the most painful of human presentation. They are often brought from the subterranean holes of our worst locations, by the most wretched of mothers in human form, with sunken eyes, emaciated limbs, and filthy remnants of miserable wrappings. Strangers to light, to comfort or to home, the all-but lifeless form is brought forth, its little life blighted at its birth, and poisoned by the horrid distillations dealt out to its vagrant mother—and thus it comes to us. Is it surprising that a merciful Providence spares so few of these unfortunate offspring?

THE CITY CEMETERY,

including the farming and other labor of Ward's Island, has returned a fair yield to the department. The detail will be found in the report of the Superintendent. A permanent dock has been built by our own labor, costing but $134 45. The estimates for this construction, from dock builders, was between $4,000 and $5,000. We hope, the next year, to show a very important and favorable change in the working of the island.

CITY PRISONS.

Within the limits of the City, not including the island, we have the charge and care of four prisons—the City Prison and its adjuncts, Jefferson Market, Essex Market, and the Fifty-seventh-street. Their general condition is as satisfactory as their locations will admit. The Warden of the City Prison, Mr. Sutton, has made every effort to meet the wishes of the Commissioners. The main building has been filled to its utmost limit, and has undergone a continual improvement in its condition. In addition to those made the previous year, increased accommodations on Centre-st.—an important improvement has been made by reconstructing the former police quarters, providing with ample and airy accommodation the temporary male vagrants, and constructing a permanent receptacle for the deposit of the accumulation of the usual refuse of institutions of this description. The matron, Miss Foster, and her assistants, Miss French and Miss Phelps, continue to merit our entire confidence. The medical gentlemen, Messrs. Hodgman and Simmons, are faithful to their trust; while the united efforts of the other officers in charge, clerks, record clerks, night watchmen, all combine to do credit to their selection.

To the Rev. Father Duranquet, of the Catholic Church, Rev. Amzi Camp, Sisters Catharine and Mary Alfonzo, Sisters of Mercy, grateful acknowledgments are tendered for voluntary service.

The most gratifying results of last year's figures are presented in the number of the inmates, showing a decrease of 8,707 commitments!

THE AUXILIARY PRISONS

are guarded with fidelity and integrity, and should share with the parent prison in the credit for good order and security which pervades the whole.

THE 57TH STREET PRISON

has been added to our charge the last year. Its magnitude is beyond our present requirements, and its construction different from our general views of necessity or propriety. In its construction, its location, and its cost, we are relieved from responsibility. Our endeavors will be to make it serve without expensive alterations, and turn it to the best account possible.

SALARIES

we have not augmented; whatever we have deemed proper to do, has been or is to be done in the form of acknowledgment for fidelity, efficiency and labor, already performed. The effect of increasing salaries is not certainly to increase vigilance or efficiency, but strange to say, we often find it to operate as a point of accomplishment and *rest*, which tends to impede the progress of the chief object of its increase.

No class of public officers have a more peaceful and secure employment than those employed in this department; their duties are regular and systematic, and their permanence depends upon their attention to their duties with sobriety and integrity. Referring to the subject, we cannot refrain from directing the attention of our employes to a system which is said to have obtained in quarters controlling the pay of public officers. The increase, we are assured, does not accrue, except partially, to the individual who performs the service. A portion of the amount is withheld for the benefit of the power which so liberally grants the advance.

What would be the feelings of an "upright Judge" when informed that his salary was increased two thousand dollars, out of which he was to pay "some one" one thousand per annum, as a return for the increase? How could he pass sentence upon a convicted felon after signing the receipt? We are of opinion that an unconditional appropriation, without such a consideration, will go farther and answer a far better purpose.

THE OFFICE, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,

combines the chief observatory of the entire department. The daily meetings of the Commissioners enable them to meet the claims made for every species of "demand and supply." Telegraphic communication renders them able to respond to every claim of the department. The Superintendent of Out-door Poor, the Purchasing Agent, the Visitors of the Poor, the Indenture Clerk, the Offices of the Police, and Chief Clerks, Cashier, and their Assistants, are located here, ready at all times to respond to every claim upon the Commission. Cases of disease, accident, Coroners' cases, burial of the dead, as well as the relief of the suffering, all find in this bureau an immediate response. The multitude who seek relief comprise every character of claim that human life is heir to, or human ingenuity can invent. The *professional beggars* are here often called upon to empty their pockets of gold, silver, greenbacks, stamps and copper coin—and often the *miser* is made to unrobe himself, and unfold the wretched attire of human misery weighed down with dishonest lucre, obtained under a false pretence of poverty and want; and not unfrequently there are able-bodied, as well as well-to-do men and women asking for coal. Many have been called upon to pay for tons and half-tons, fraudulently obtained, and compelled to refund, with shame and disgrace, to the *full market value.*

The expenditures of this bureau have been $19,000 less than last year, which is accounted for largely by the keener scrutiny exercised in the examination of the applications. It is due to the deserving that the undeserving should be sifted out from the mass of claimants that obstruct the way to just relief.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies of the department of beef and mutton have been furnished under the contract made in February last, and, with comparatively few exceptions, have been furnished with promptness and fidelity.

Our semi-monthly requisitions, as well as the disposable items of the department (articles over and not required,) have been under the charge of Mr. Spelman, our agent, to whose faithful discharge of the duty of purchases and sales we owe our acknowledgments.

Statement of Cash Paid for the Support of Inmates at the Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum, from 1854 to 1863, inclusive:

	Colored Home.	Colored Orphan Asylum.
1854..........	$8,885 20	$5,631 43
1855..........	9,888 89	5,631 43
1856..........	10,609 60	5,646 86
1857..........	11,394 96	5,631 43
1858..........	13,404 63	5,631 43
1859..........	12,457 74	5,631 41
1860..........	12,745 76	6,168 58
1861..........	12,901 01	6,570 00
1862..........	12,727 74	6,570 00
1863..........	10,075 55	4,356 00
	$115,089 99	$57,468 57
		115,089 99
Total..........		$172,558 56

Statement of Vagrants and Disorderly Persons transferred from City Prison to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island during the year 1863, and the number of times they have been previously committed:

1st time..........	5,775	20th time..........	253
2d time..........	649	22d time..........	1
3d time..........	526	25th time..........	68
4th time..........	443	26th time..........	2
5th time..........	286	28th time..........	1
6th time..........	459	30th time..........	152
7th time..........	12	35th time..........	1
8th time..........	25	40th time..........	209
9th time..........	1	45th time..........	1
10th time..........	632	50th time..........	148
12th time..........	11	60th time..........	167
13th time..........	3	70th time..........	22
14th time..........	14	75th time..........	39
15th time..........	46	80th time..........	41
16th time..........	65	85th time..........	1
17th time..........	3	90th time..........	7
18th time..........	4	100th time..........	700
19th time..........	1		
Total..........			10,753

Of which 2,328 were males and 8,425 females.

Aggregate number of times committed, 139,057, or 12 times for each.

OUR SUIT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

OFFICE OF EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
No. 2 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In answer to Mr. Phillips' note of this date, inquiring as to the exact position of the suit of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction against the Commissioners of Emigration, I have to say that the first case, commenced in May, 1855, is just on the point of being brought to a close before the Referee. The evidence offered by the defendants, in support of their defenses, viz., to prove their outlays for buildings, and for the support of children born in their hospitals of emigrant mothers, has all been rejected by the Referee.

The claim proved by us in that suit amounts, with interest, to about $30,000, and it only remains to enter a decree; but there are some questions on the form of the decree which remain to be settled, and that settlement is necessarily delayed for a few days by the absence of Mr. Develin, the defendants' counsel, at Albany. I think it hardly worth while for you to keep your report open until the actual settlement of the decree; but our expectation is that the questions involved will all be presented to the general term of the Superior Court this Spring, and disposed of by them. Yours, very truly,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

S. DRAPER, Esq., President, &c.

The foregoing note from J. H. Choate, Esq., counsel in the case, presents in brief the situation of our claim upon the Commissioners of Emigration. Long before the suit was commenced, every effort of friendly action had been exhausted. The distinguished citizens who composed the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, seemed to rely upon influences not at the command of ordinary citizens, not only for procrastination, but also for a final verdict in their favor, *and against the citizens of the City of New-York.* So confident have they been that the case would outlive the patience and vigilance of this board, that they have resorted (through their counsel)—to say the least of it—to extraordinary means of delay. We have abiding confidence in the justice of our claim, and in a final judgment for our disbursements on their behalf, to an extent far beyond the sum named by Mr. Choate. We hope to receive during this year over one hundred thousand dollars from this source alone. We hope, further, that the amount, whatever it is, will not be lessened by marking innocent children with an Almshouse birthright—while their honest record would place them with the most favored of the land which their parents sought as their future home.

Having alluded in general terms to the chief objects embraced in the government of this department, we, in closing our report, desire to reiterate the deep interest we feel in the labors we perform. Not a day passes that we are not called to consider cases involving the failing fortunes of all classes of men and women—the sad changes in their physical and moral condition. We hope for the continuance of our physical and mental abilities, to perform with fidelity the duties of the position we hold, meting out with justice the charities of a noble City, with probity and independence challenging the most unlimited investigation as to our expenditures as well as our action. At all events, we shall in no way sympathize with that class of officials who are willing to abandon honorable service, and substitute for it the modern mode of reckless expenditure.

S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-disposed young woman desires a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, baker and excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at 318 6th-av.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE and healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to nurse a child two weeks old; the place is very desirable, and the very best references will be required. Apply at No. 24 West 32d-st.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper. She is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, washing of some single gentlemen, or of one or two families; can give good City references. Call at No. 326 East 24th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an Englishman (married, no family), as gardener; the advertiser has had extensive experience in all the various branches of horticulture, including the laying out of grounds, forcing of grapes and flowers, and the general routine of the culinary garden; understands the management of the farm, raising, breeding, and fattening stock; satisfactory reference given as to character and ability. Inquire for A. D., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

TO JOBBERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and others in want of an Assistant.—The advertiser, a young married man, wants a situation in a jobbing or commission house, as salesman or in any other responsible capacity. He has had eight years' experience as a dry goods merchant. City references given. Address Box No. 3,125 Post-Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or at Elliot's, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a practical gardener, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call on or address M. W. at A. Reid's, seedsman, No. 807 Broadway.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer on a first-class place. For particulars apply to editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a man who understands farming and gardening; none but such need apply. Call at No. 68 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as shipping clerk or light porter, or to make himself generally useful about a store, by a faithful young man with good references. Address Z. G. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a single young man, 25 years of age, in some wholesale store, as shipping or entry clerk; is a Protestant, and can give good City references. Address for three days, if not suited, J. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED AS LIGHT porter, by an American young man; an importing house preferred; satisfactory references given. Address H. B., in care of Messrs. Neilson & Nichols, No. 113 Pearl-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as coachman in a private family; is used to care of horses. The country preferred, on account of not being acquainted with the City. Address SAMUEL B. ROBBERTS, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, New-York City.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as coachman in a private family, or will go as stable-groom or footman; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at, or address ROBERT, 82 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS POULTERER.—Understands trussing, boning, larding and filleting in all their branches, for hotel or private residence. Address J. S., No. 213 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and business manager; one competent to take charge of a department in a business college. None need apply except those whose integrity and ability can be guaranteed by best references. Salary liberal. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst., to Prof. THOS. H. STEVENS, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, OF PLEASING address, and who can produce unexceptionable references as to character, ability, &c., are desired to engage in a light, pleasant, and lucrative business, which has for its object a work of great benevolence and charity. Apply at Room No. 7, No. 618 Broadway, on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday next, between 10 and 2.

AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, a young man in a hardware store, as assistant bookkeeper, must be a good penman, quick and correct in calculations, and a good judge of money. References of the highest character required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, HARDWARE, Box No. 136 *Times* office, stating age, experience, salary expected, references, &c.

A MALE ASSISTANT.—WANTED, A MALE assistant in a New-England seminary; he must be specially qualified to teach the natural sciences; religious character essential; salary from $400 to $600, besides board. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AS COACHMAN, a Protestant single man, who understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place a short distance from this City. Address, with terms and references, W. C., Box No. 2,188 Post-office.

A LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT young man as light porter, and to do the errand work of a commission house. He must be active, attentive, neat about his work and person, and refer to his last employer. Address Box 756 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR THE PACIFIC SQUADRON—12 seamen, 6 ordinary seamen, 50 landsmen, 12 firemen, 12 coal-heavers. Apply to United States Naval Rendezvous, No. 346 Water-st., New-York. E. R. THOMSON, Commander.

A GARDENER—WANTED, A GARDENER WHO understands his business thoroughly, and is capable of taking charge of the garden, green-house, grapery and fruits. One that is willing to obey orders may apply to KIRTLAND & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT young woman, who is a good seamstress and willing to devote a portion of her time to children, at No. 27 West 32d-st.; good references required.

WANTED—TWO BOYS, ABOUT FOURTEEN OR fifteen years of age, who have some knowledge of drawing, to learn the bookbinders' tool engraving business. Address B. B. E., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waiter for a small family. Good City reference required. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at No. 63 St. Mark's-place.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE DOWN town; a smart, active boy, about 15 years of age, that writes a fair hand and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Front-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a girl to do general housework. Apply at TAYLOR'S SALOON, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, from 12 to 3 P. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 96 East 36th-st.

WOOL-SORTERS WANTED.—THREE good wool-sorters wanted immediately. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A STATIONERY STORE, a boy to run errands. Address A, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT laundress. Apply, with references, at No. 25 Washington-square, before 12 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED.—APPLY TO C. S. CORNISH, No. 438 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER, (EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTIVE,) wanted in a highly respectable manufacturing business established in this City. The profits are large, the business exclusive, and has no connection with the war. About $30,000 cash will be required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELLERS—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of an old established jewelry store, successfully carried on for a period of thirty years by the late Taylor & Jones, at No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, Executor, No. 96 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain, Liverpool, Orrell, English Cannel and Cumberland, warranted to be genuine articles, and of the first quality, properly screened and furnished at lowest market prices, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West-sts. HENRY REEVE.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Aſsiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or ſale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

STATEMEMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
For the year 1863.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
OFFICE, NO. 40 WALL-ST.

Assets 1st January, 1863..........		$876,067 00
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and policies..........	$52,456 40	
Interest, rents, &c..........	262,013 90—	314,470 30
Total..........		$1,190,538 19
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death..........	$55,000 00	
Endowments and other policies purchased..........	20,800 18	
Dividends and profits paid with claims..........	9,716 19	
Reinsurance, Taxes, Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Annuities..........	29,670 34	
Office Expenses, advertising, printing and stationery..........	23,540 09—	138,[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash..........	$38,[illegible] 28	
Bonds and mortgages..........	390,[illegible] 00	
United States Securities, (par $396,000,) cost..........	387,725 00	
New-York City Bonds (par)..........	20,000 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds (par)..........	24,000 00	
Real Estate in New-York and Brooklyn..........	10,140 00	
Due by agents..........	22,574 07	
Loans on policies..........	38,910 16	
Deferred premium..........	48,903 74	
Interest accrued or due..........	11,736 10	
Assets, 1st January, 1864..........		1,052,011 [illegible]
Total..........		$1,190,[illegible] 1[illegible]

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	HANSON K. KORNANG,
JOSIAH RICH,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	EDWARD MINTURN,
BEN. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES GALLATIN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,	JEREM'H P. ROBINSON,
WASH. R. VERMILYE,	CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	WM. M. HALSTED,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	HENRY W. FORD.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (Residence, No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office daily from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.

J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT O. WILLCOX, A. WHITNEY, HIRAM P. CROZIER, GRENVILLE R. BENSON, CHARLES NORTHSHIELD and ALFRED PINNEY, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
N. G. DE GROOT, Act'y.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
To be located near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

The time of opening the books of subscription at the banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st., is postponed to
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

See large advertisement in *Evening Post* and *Journal of Commerce.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

QUINCY AND GALENA CITY BONDS (Illinois) wanted. Apply to
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

Buys and sells Railroad, State, County, City, and Town Bonds of every description.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 10th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES.

DIAMOND. Superior to any others in the world; contain no sulphur; no smell when burning; never miss fire, and will stand any climate. Sold at retail at 10 cents per dozen boxes.

A liberal discount to the trade by the case of 5 or 10 gross.

Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. DIAMOND.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,

In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

TALLOW AND LARD MAKERS ARE INVITED to send their animal fats to be rendered, free of charge, to test Gray's Patents, which we have bought for the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

ADVANTAGES—Superior quality and increased quantity of product, saving of labor, fuel and risk of fire, and doing away with the nuisance.

Liberal rewards will be paid upon conviction of melters drawing off from the tanks while rendering under pressure, without license from us, as our patents cover this with other valuable improvements.

Gray's Patent Lard and Tallow Works, New-York.
LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 81 John-st.,
General Agents.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

BOILERS WANTED—FLUE BOILERS, about 30 feet by 42 inches; also, one engine, about 18 x42 inches. Machinery and engines and boilers, of all sizes, bought and sold.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 132 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE BEST ICE CREAM IN NEW-YORK can be had at 50 cents per quart at depot No. 322 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid, or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway. No children or boarders.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW'S. Service in the Stone Church, ——st., near Broadway, on Sundays, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., and Wednesdays at 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, by Rev. H. MONTGOMERY, D. D. Morning service in the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. H. A. BUCKLEY will preach the fifth sermon of the course before this Association, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., on next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. Subject—*The Climax of Christian Life.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Church Prosperity, its Nature and Means,* and at 7½ P. M. on *The Growth of the Soul in Eternity.* The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH, or Church of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 30. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Room No. 5. Circle on THURSDAY, 3 P. M., same place. These meetings are free to all, and collections taken up to defray expenses.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-second in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, of New-York, on SABBATH, Feb. 28, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. F. FLANDERS will preach the sixth discourse on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Angels in Hell—a Startling Revelation.* Morning subject: *How are we to be Saved.* Strangers cordially invited.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES — SECOND series, being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D.D., will preach the eighth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Family and Christian Life.*

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT." West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 28. Morning services in French by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

"WHAT SAITH THE LORD?"—THE word of prophecy concerning the times we live in will be preached on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union building, No. 163 Bowery; seats free. All who love Christ and Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WILLIAM FRELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Elder W. ROWORTH, subject: *Signs of the Times;* at 3 P. M., by GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE NINTH AND LAST SERMON OF the course on the Liturgy, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject: *The Worship of Heaven an Eternal Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

LECTURE—BY REV. JAS. PRESTLEY, D. D., of Pittsburgh, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*From Suez to Sinai.* Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Tickets 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "children's service" every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses suited to little ones, and children's hymns. Strangers and friends to missions among the poor are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject—"*Crossing the Jordan,*" being a continuation of "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LECTURE—BY THE REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., of Pittsburgh, in the church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Up the Nile and Manners and Customs of the Arabs.* Tickets 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE on the rights of colored soldiers and the nature of the legislation for robbing them, with the consequences of such legislation in the light of the Word of God, will be preached on SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach as usual on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *A Strange Fact—its Reasons and its Lessons.* Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. LORD'S DAY, Feb. 28. Dr. S. E. SHEPARD, of Pennsylvania, will preach in the morning, and the Minister, URBAN C. BREWER, in the evening. Subject for the evening—*The Sower and the Seed.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon on *The Baptism of Fire,* and at 7½ P. M., the second sermon on *Death-bed Realities, or Voices from the Dying.* Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

MISSIONARY SERVICES AT THE 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 28. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. PORTER. At 3 P. M. a meeting, to be addressed by Rev. F. BOTTOME, and probably Rev. O. G. HEDSTROM, of the Bethel ship, and others. Sermon also at 7 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives his sixth Lecture of the current course. Subject: *The Unitarian and Universalist Churches—how they agree and how they disagree.* In the morning Mr. BALLOU will consider *The Raffling Question.*

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A meeting in behalf of this noble organization will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and Rev. HERVEY D. GANSE.

THREE LADY MEDIUMS WILL HOLD a spiritual circle for development and manifestations at 2 o'clock SUNDAY, corner of Broadway and 23d st. Tickets 25 cents. At 10½ o'clock RANDOLPH speaks on the Bible, at 7 o'clock on *Miscegenation.* Morning, 10 cents; evening, 25 cents.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PRAYING Band, Rev. SAMUEL HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Prophecy Concerning the Hebrews, Israelites or Jews.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.,) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Blocks.* Preaching in the morning also by the pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give the next sermon of his course on *Our Lord and Practical Life,* on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. *Our Lord a Physician.* Services at 10½ A. M. as usual.

SERMON TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—THE REV. H. W. LEE, Bishop of Iowa, will preach the next sermon in this course on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, 28th inst., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—*Salvation Only by Grace in Christ.*

ELDER RUFUS WENDILL WILL LECture in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Bible Doctrine of Hell, Continued.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

RANDOLPHIAN "MISCEGENATION."—SUNDAY EVENING, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Tickets 25 cents. At 10½, *Is the Bible directly from God?* Discussion allowed; tickets 10 cents. At 2 o'clock three lady mediums hold a spiritual circle. Tickets 25 cents.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening Feb. 28. Seats for all.

LECTURE—BY REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., of Pittsburgh, in the 7th-av. United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sketches of a Tour from Beersheba to Damascus.* Tickets 25 cents.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL OCCUPY the desk at Clinton Hall on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening chosen by the audience. Interesting discussion after the lecture. Tickets 20 cents.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTI-TOBACCO.—REV. C. C. GOSS WILL repeat, by request, SUNDAY EVENING, at Hope Chapel, his discourse to young men on *The Use of Tobacco; Historically, Financially, Physiologically and Religiously Considered.* Sunday School at 2½, and public children's meeting at 3½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.; preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. P. WEAVER. AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock, preaching by Rev. Mr. WOLF. The public are invited. Seats free.

IRVING HALL.—MR. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the series of lectures on the "First Christian Century," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with or without adjacent lots, known as No. 44 1st-place, southeast corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built by the present owner in the most substantial and thorough manner for his own residence, beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, bay and City; has been recently decorated and painted, and is in perfect order; house 26½ by 60, and inclosed piazza in rear of 10 feet; lot 36½ on 1st-place, 86½ on 2d-place, and 267 feet in depth, including court-yards. The grounds are beautifully laid out and well stocked with choice fruits. Plans and specifications of the house can be seen and permits obtained from P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE-FIFTH less than the same can now be built, a genteel and substantial dwelling on one of the best leading avenues, and a short distance from the City Hall. The house is nearly new; 12 rooms, dry sub-cellars, good basements, high stoops, with fluted columns, piazzi in the rear, filled in to the peak; best tin on the roof; gas and fixtures; Ridgwood water, &c.; paved yard and fine grapevines. Price $4,000; half may remain. Inquire of C. E. Frost, corner Front and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, near the ferry.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged, and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; horse-cars every ten minutes; just completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds tastefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the Bay. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway. Splendid lots, 78x350, for sale.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONE of the finest; every desirable building sites, and fifty acres of land, near the depot, and thirty-five minutes from Chambers-st. by rail. A better opportunity for investment is seldom offered; sure to pay the purchaser a handsome profit. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

YONKERS.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURchasing either improved or unimproved property at Yonkers, can be accommodated with residences, from $2,000 up to $60,000, and building plot at all prices, by applying to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 22 West 24th-st.; has the modern improvements; price $12,000. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 42 Grove-st.: high stoop, sub-cellar and all the modern improvements; lot 21x100; terms easy. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW STONE-FRONT houses, built by the day, in first-class neighborhood. They have all the latest improvements in them. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st., of the owner.

AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, 16½ acres, in every respect a desirable site for a country residence, and valued at $6,000. Terms easy, or will be exchanged for a vacant lot in a central location up town. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.—$5,000 CASH PAID TOWARD house and lot No. 407 Fourth-st., this City, will secure ten per cent per annum for two years, and much more after that time. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE IN MONmouth County, N. J.; two hours by steam from this City. 65 acres of excellent land, dwelling-house, barns and other buildings. 15 acres in apples, peaches, pears, grapes, strawberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c.; bordering on the Neversink River; fishing and boating; 3 miles from railroad station at Red Bank. All of which is offered for immediate sale at a sacrifice price, $4,000, $2,500 of which may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. The stock, farming implements, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., that originally cost over $1,000, is offered for $500, and possession given immediately. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNIS, Room No. 10, No. 37 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$3,000 FOR A FARM OF 106 ACRES.—Good building, fruit, water, &c., 60 under cultivation, and the balance wood of good growth; located 40 miles on Long Island, 2½ from station.
WELLING, No. 42 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 2d, and THURSDAY, 3d March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY," No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.'s, a valuable private collection of pictures, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia, comprising about 200 specimens, mostly modern artists. Among other distinguished names are the following:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Wilkie,
Herring, Sr.,
Cruikshank,
Morris, of London,
H. J. Boddington,
J. T. Peale,
Armfield,
Sir Thomas Lawrence,
Etty, of London,
Earle, of London,
Shayer, Sr.,
Cole, of London,
Percy, of London,
Gilpin, of London,
Watson, of London,
Huggins, of London, and others,

GERMAN AND FRENCH SCHOOL.

Van Severdonck,
Henrietta Rouner,
Francis Meiris,
Correns,
Denner,
Tillemans,
Mignard,
Eckhout,
Myerheim,
De Notre,
Kruseman,
Schmidt,
Plummet,
Verveer,
Muller,
Degaud, and others,

and the two celebrated paintings of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau, by Tepping, of Munich, formerly exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.

Also several pictures of the Dusseldorf School, and several valuable water-colored drawings, from the collection of the late Lord Northwick.

Also, the superb Sevres clock, vases, and table, formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette, from the collection of the late Lord Seymour, of Paris.

The above can be examined one week before the sale, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and three evenings preceding the sale from 7 P. M. until 10 P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF JAMES GUYON, EXECUTOR.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house, No. 143, between Pike and Market sts.; size of house, 25x44; in good order, and contains gas and Croton; lot 25x100, with Remsen lease having five years to run from May 1, 1864, with all the usual covenants of renewal; ground rent $140 per annum.

CORNTIES-SLIP—The five-story brick fire-proof store and lot, No. 12, between Water and Front; size, 23 feet 8 inches front and rear by 34 feet 8 inches in depth.

FRONT-ST.—The five-story fire-proof brick house and lot, No. 16, between Broad and Moore sts; size 21 feet in front, and 22 feet 6 inches by 70 feet in depth; building nearly new, occupied as a flour and produce store; situated near the Corn Exchange.

Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTY-FIRST AND SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK, AND 118TH-ST. LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

71ST-ST.—18 lots on the north side of 71st-st., commencing on the northeast corner of 4th-av. Each 25x102.2½.

72D-ST.—18 lots on south side of 72d-st., commencing on the southeast corner of 4th-av.

71st-st. is sewered and graded, 72d-st. is graded, and an ordinance has been passed to curb and gutter it. These lots, occupying high ground, and being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, are very desirable, either for investment or for immediate improvement.

ALSO, 118TH-ST.—5 lots on south side of 118th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Each 25 by 100.11.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON SIXTH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable three-story brick house and lot, with store, situate on the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 8th-st., and known as No. 86 6th-av. The building, which is now occupied as and is well adapted for a bakery, covers the entire lot. The lot is about 24 feet 3 inches front and rear, by 77 feet deep. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, fine-toned rosewood piano-forte, Barmore maker; super velvet Brussels, three ply carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, lounges, book-case, corner stands, mahogany and oak extension dining-tables, French plate pier-glass oval mirrors, gas chandeliers, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c.

MEDICAL.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance; can be consulted at No. 147 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO THE PATRONS OF THE OPERA.

The Director, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the public and the subscribers, for their generous patronage, has the honor to announce that, after the present series of sixteen nights, which will terminate on Monday next, a new series of seven regular nights only will be given, which will be the last of the season, as other arrangements entered into by the company preclude the possibility of any further continuation.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats for the above-named seven nights are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy during to-day, (Saturday.)

NOTICE.—Subscribers who retain their seats during this brief season will have the privilege of having their seats secured for the next season given under the present management.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8.
EXTRA NIGHT.
Gounod's new and brilliant Opera, in five acts, of
FAUST,
as expressly prepared by the composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistophiles	Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give éclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 8,
16TH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE,
and positively for the last time, Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
will be presented a most diversified array of performances, introducing
PERFORMING
DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
THE HURDLE LEAPING BUFFALO,
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
and
THE FINEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 11 WILL take place at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50 cents; for sale at the usual places. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

"IN THIS BEAUTIFUL LAND OF MY DREAMS."—Reply to "Happy be thy Dreams." Sung by S. C. Campbell; words by Kate J. Boyd; music by E. G. B. Holder. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway. Will be published in a few days the "Soldier's Chorus," from the opera of Faust, arranged for four hands by Charles Fradel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORKS
Published this day, by
TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON.

I.

DALETH; OR, THE HOMESTEAD OF THE NATIONS. EGYPT ILLUSTRATED. By EDWARD L. CLARK. 1 vol. 8vo., tinted paper, with numerous illustrations. $5.

The absorbing interest attaching to Egypt will commend this work to the attention of all readers. The works of Wilkinson and Lepsius are too costly for popular reading, while the comparatively low price of "Daleth" places it within the reach of all. The learning, social habits, religion, architecture and prowess of the Egyptians are most admirably portrayed in this work. The volume itself is beautifully printed and bound. The illustrations, amounting in number to nearly one hundred, are superbly done. Many of them are printed in colors, in the best manner. Some are produced from photographs obtained by the author on the spot.

II.

SORDELLO, STRATFORD, CHRISTMAS EVE AND EASTER DAY. By ROBERT BROWNING. New edition, entirely rewritten. 1 vol. 16mo., brown cloth, uniform with Robert Browning's Works. Price $1 25.

III.

REVELATIONS OF MOTHER JULIANA, AN ANCHORETE OF NORWICH, who lived in the days of Edward the Third. With Preface by I. T. HECKER. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

"The very heart of a contemplative soul, whose inspirations, whether natural or above nature, are fresh and divine."—*Preface.*

IV.

MARJORIE FLEMING. ("Pet Marjorie.") A Sketch. By JOHN BROWN, M. D., author of "Spare Hours," "Rab and his Friends," etc. 16mo., paper. Price 25 cents.

V.

REV. DR. ADAMS' WORKS. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have now ready new and uniform editions of the following excellent writings of Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, D. D.:

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PROFESSOR HOWS' READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
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THE LADIES' BOOK OF READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—A collection of approved extracts from standard authors, intended for the use of higher classes in schools and seminaries, and for family reading circles. By JOHN W. S. HOWS, Professor of Elocution.

ALSO LATELY PUBLISHED,
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For sale in New-York by Geo. R. Lockwood, D. Appleton & Co., Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., Oakley & Mason, W. J. Pooley & Co., Howe & Ferry, and Collins & Brother. Published by T. H. BUTLER & CO.
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THE WORKING FARMER FOR 1864.
NUMBER FOR MARCH ISSUED FEB. 27,
will contain
SEVENTY-FIVE VALUABLE ARTICLES,
treating of the Farm, the Garden and the Household; also two fine illustrative ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

Flax, Tobacco, Sorgo, other Farm Crops, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, &c., are all discussed and directions for their cultivation given in the March Number. It contains in addition FIVE LARGE QUARTO PAGES of deeply interesting Household and Literary matter, written and illustrated expressly for
THE WORKING FARMER.

Send for a copy immediately, before the edition is exhausted. Price of single numbers, ten cents; yearly subscription in advance, $1. Those who subscribe this month, by inclosing 10 cents extra to prepay postage, will receive by return mail, their choice of the following premiums:

1. One Oporto Grape Vine, worth 75 cents at the nurseries.
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with the attestation of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, giving a history of
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with several plans of battles, is now ready, well printed, in one volume, 8vo, double columns. Price, in paper, 50 cents.

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The undersigned would caution the business public against paying money in advance to any person pretending to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for their works. Their agents never collect money in advance of publication, and any person pretending to do so with their authority should be treated as a swindler.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7½; concludes at 10½.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
Owing to
PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENTS,
The Manager begs to announce this as
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
of John Brougham's grand romantic drama,
THE
DUKE'S MOTTO,
which, since its reproduction on Monday last, has literally
CROWDED THE THEATRE
from
FLOOR TO CEILING,
stamping this
PERFECT PLAY
an epoch in
DRAMATIC HISTORY.
Mr. WHEATLEY
in his original character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
pronounces the
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,
THE MOST PERFECT
ever presented to a
METROPOLITAN AUDIENCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1864, will be performed for the last time, a
NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA
in three acts and a prologue, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
BY
JOHN BROUGHAM.
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE....Mr. WHEATLEY
(His original character.)

The cast will comprise the following popular artists: Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Lamb, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. T. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Skerrett, &c., &c., &c.

The manager has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has effected an engagement for a limited period, with the very popular and celebrated prima donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
AND HER
OPERA TROUPE.
Adolphe Adams' famous comic opera, entitled
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU,
is selected for the début of this highly successful combination, which takes place on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.
Box Book open six days in advance.

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GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
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HYATT FROST..........Managers
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW.
The Zoological Gardens of London, notwithstanding all their Government support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S,
established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. So extensive a collection of beautiful animals of the most rare species, from the jungles of Asia, deserts of Africa, pampas of South America, and inhospitable regions of Arctic Ocean, (most of which were captured personally by
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,)
are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of either
ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 BOWERY.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
Mr. JOHN DENIER.
On which occasion will be offered
A SUPERB BILL.
introducing
A HOST OF VOLUNTARY AID,
in addition to the entire strength of THE EQUESTRIAN
TROUPE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.
Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents: commence 7½

IRVING HALL.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist,
respectfully announces his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1864,
on which occasion the following artists will appear:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Signor ABELLA,
AND FULL ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall and the music-stores.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

RED RIDING HOOD, FRAMED HANDSOMELY, black walnut and gilt cheaply; also all other kinds of picture frames—black walnut, oak, ebony, rosewood and gilt, cheapest in New-York. BRADLEY'S, 61 Nassau-st., second door above Maiden-lane.

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NEW MUSIC BY MRS. PARKHURST.

"The Angels are Hovering Near," a beautiful ballad in A Flat.

When the glow of the sunset is fused in the sky,
And the creep of the twilight at evening is nigh,
When the eyelids of darkness are wet with the dew,
And the stars are ablaze in the dome of the blue,
The angels, the angels are hovering near.

"Dost Thou Ever Think of Me, Love." a new song with chorus, very sweet and simple: key of G.

Dost thou ever think of me, love,
Dost thou ever think of me?
Do you still my mem'ry cherish,
Tho' I'm far away from thee?
Does your heart still beat as truly
As it did in days gone by?
Does my absence, or my memory
Call a tear into your eye?

The "Sanitary Fair Polka," a perfect gem, and selling very rapidly. The above pieces are 25 cents each. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A pianist in attendance to try new music.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.,
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1864, 71 and 73 East 14th-st

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MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—An obvious improvement upon the harmonium and melodeon—have always received the first prizes wherever exhibited. Recommended as the best instruments of their class in the world by nearly all the most eminent organists. See illustrated catalogues. Prices $85, $100, $135 and upward. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

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All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

AT MILLET'S OLD MUSIC STORE, NO. 395 Broadway, the largest and cheapest assortment of sheet music, music books and musical instruments in the country. Cheap orders promptly filled by mail, express or otherwise.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

NEW MUSIC.—"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD to Me," and "When Old Friends were Here." The last two songs of the late Stephen C. Foster. Now ready. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND TRUNKS, in the large and dry lofts over my piano warerooms, No. 593 Broadway. T. S. BERRY, between Prince and Houston sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1864.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
LAST DAY POSITIVELY
OF
THE RICH AND ELEGANT DOMESTIC DRAMA,
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
which has afforded so much amusement to Museum patrons during the week, but which, notwithstanding its great popularity,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN AFTER TO-DAY,
to give place to Tom Taylor's great drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which, by urgent request, will be brought out NEXT MONDAY, and be played every afternoon and evening during the week.
Mr. HARRISON,
the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot.
THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN,
each over eight feet high;
THE TALLEST QUARTET OF HUMANITY
ever seen on the face of this globe, are visible at all hours;
also,
THE TWO ELFIN DWARFS,
The LILIPUTIAN KING, 14 years old, and 22 in. high. | and GEN. GRANT, Jr., 12 years old, and 23 in. high.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Wax Figures of Queen Victoria, Prince and Princess of Wales, Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren, in their Wedding Costume, which they wore at the General's Marriage, Feb. 10, 1863.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS!
A MONSTER PYTHON,
the great dragon of the East, and
OTHER MONSTER SERPENTS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director..........JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING,
Matinée at 2½. Evening Performance at 8.
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HOUSES CROWDED
TO OVERFLOWING
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
The great Circus Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
THE MOST UNPARALLELED SUCCESS EVER
KNOWN IN AMERICA.
They appear every Afternoon and Evening
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
in an
ENDLESS VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
It would be impossible to describe the high training, rare intelligence, extraordinary skill, docility and obedience to command of this
WONDROUS CIRCUS TROUPE,
OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHICH SURPASS BELIEF,
AND MUST
BE SEEN TO BE CREDITED.
The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7¼. Afternoon performance concluding at 4, evening at 10.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, who elicit,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
PEALS of LAUGHTER and SHOUTS of APPLAUSE.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Feb. 27, 1864,
102D NIGHT
of the successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
and
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshments, went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 Broadway,
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
Every day at 3 o'clock.
Every night at 8 o'clock,
the
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
An entire change every day.
See programme in the *Herald.*
While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes.
LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW
TEMPLE OF ART
A MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORT.
Each day the visitor is thus enabled to make
THE GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD
while sitting quietly with his friends, in the comfortable pews of a spacious hall, culling the choicest flowers of literature and art at every turn.
Door open at 7; tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

LAUGHING GAS.

The Ladies' National Army Relief Association for supporting an organized corps of nurses in the field hospitals, have great pleasure in announcing that Dr. COLTON has kindly consented to give them a benefit (free of charge for his own services,) in a grand exhibition of
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Feb. 27.

Previous to the exhibition, N. M. SHAFER, Esq., late of the Cincinnati Bar, will deliver a brief lecture on "Liberty and the Constitution; or, the Drift of the Nation and the Power of Money." In this lecture the audience may expect to hear something which has never been said before. A treat expected. After which Mrs. S. P. EDSON, the President of the Association, will explain briefly the necessities of this organized labor in the field. After which Dr. COLTON will administer the laughing gas to eight gentlemen and six ladies. Laughter and merriment without vulgarity. N. B.—None but ladies and misses to attend in the afternoon. Tickets (afternoon)—Ladies, 10 cents; misses, 5 cents. Evening, 15 cents; two tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Ladies who desire to attend the lectures to the class of nurses will have an opportunity to give their names to the President in the afternoon, at the close of the exhibition.

MEETINGS.

PLUMBERS.

At a regular meeting of the JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we, as a body, confirm the action of the mass meeting of the trade held at Stuyvesant Institute, and on and after MARCH 1, demand an increase of 50 cents per day on our present rates of wages.

By order.
MICHAEL STEPHENS, President.
GEO. LAFOREST, Vice-President.
ROBERT PURCELL, Secretary.
LEVI GERMOND, Treasurer.
Special meeting MONDAY EVENING, 29th.

TO THE PROPRIETORS AND ENGINEERS OF MACHINE SHOPS, &c.—The proprietors of the various machine shops and foundries, and those engaged or interested in the manufacture of machines of any kind, are respectfully requested to meet at the Rooms of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair, No. 842 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 8½ o'clock P. M. In behalf of the Committee on Machinery.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chairman.

NOTICE.—TO BOSS BLUE-STONE CUTTERS and flaggers. At a meeting held at the Hudson Exchange, corner of 30th-st. and 10th-av., by blue-stone cutters and flaggers, they are resolved that they will demand $2 50 per day on and after the 7th of March. By order of the committee.

LECTURES.

THE REPUBLIC NOT UNGRATEFUL.
NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
A public reception by the citizens of New-York of
GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq.,
whose labors, as the coadjutor of JOHN BRIGHT, RICHARD COBDEN and others in England, have so efficiently advanced the interests of the Union, will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Maj.-Gen. FREMONT will preside and make the address of welcome.
Tickets 50 cents each. The entire proceeds will be given to Mr. Thompson.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TICKETS FOR THE REception of GEORGE THOMPSON can be had at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; S. Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; and the offices of the *Tribune* and *Post.*

The door on 3d-av. will be opened at 6 o'clock for the admission of those who hold tickets. No seats reserved, and no tickets sold at 3d-av. door. HOOPER & CO.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—An address will be delivered at a special meeting of the Society, on Saturday, the 27th of February, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by the Hon. WILLIAM GILPIN, late Governor of Colorado, descriptive of the Parks of Colorado Territory. WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Recording Secretary.

LECTURE BY PROF. B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND will be given in the Allen-st. M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, on Religion of the Chinese, illustrated by a very large collection of genuine Chinese, Burmese and African idols, from 6 inches to 10 feet high, and curiosities. Doors open at 6½ and lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 20 cents.

FURNITURE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECONDhand extension dining table, large size and in good order. A note, stating width, length, material and price, left with Mr. T. BLUXOME, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., will be attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion; the performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, Sheridan's comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
will be produced with appropriate scenery, beautiful appointments and complete costumes.
With the following great standard cast of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Charles Surface
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. John Sefton	as	Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland	as	Moses
Mr. W. R. Floyd	as	Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Young	as	Trip
Mr. Daly	as	Careless
Mr. Browne	as	Rowley
Mr. Parkes	as	Snake
Mr. Pope	as	Richard
Mr. Boaden	as	William
Mrs. Hoey	as	Lady Teazle
Miss M. Henriques	as	Maria
Miss F. Morant	as	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Lady Sneerwell

MONDAY—Ninety-sixth night of ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—Eighth time, PURE GOLD.
WEDNESDAY—second time, MASKS AND FACES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn
It is with extreme pleasure that
MRS. JOHN WOOD
acknowledges the
COMPLETE SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW COMEDY,
which on its first representation was received from the commencement to the end with every token of
UNEQUIVOCAL APPROBATION,
thereby warranting her in announcing it
FOR REPETITION THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
it being an original adaptation by
AUGUSTIN DALY, author of LEAH THE FORSAKEN,
AND
FRANK WOOD, author of LEAH THE FORSOOK,
expressly for
THE OLYMPIC,
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
(in three acts,)
and in which appear
Messrs. FRANK DREW, J. K. MORTIMER,
W. DAVIDGE, J. H. STODDART, G. H. CLARKE,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Miss HENRIETTA IRVING,
Mrs SEDLEY BROWN, Miss AMALIE HARRIS,
Miss J. WALTERS and Miss F. PRESTIGE.
Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½.
Seats secured three days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, FEB. 27 1864.
BY GENERAL REQUEST.
first repetition of the very successful opera bouffe of
BA-TA-CLAN.
Chinese music by Jacques Offenbach.
LES DEUX VEUVES,
Comedy, in one act, by M. Felician Mallefille.
LA FERME DE PRIMEROSE,
Comedy-vaudeville, in one act, by Cormon and Dutertre.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Box-office during the day, at No. 623 Broadway.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
POSITIVELY
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
OF THE SEASON.
A SUPERIOR BILL
will be presented, introducing the entire strength of
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

FAIRS.

TO THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.
METROPOLITAN FAIR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants in the Metropolitan Fair, to commence in this City on the 28th of March next. It will be held under the management of the Ladies of the City, who will be aided by an Advisory Committee of Gentlemen. Its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this commission have been recognized throughout the entire army as in the highest degree beneficial. Every battle-field has been the witness of their noble, merciful and successful labors—imparting to the sick and wounded help, comfort and hope; and to those in arms, confidence and courage. All who are enabled to pursue their avocations in ease and safety at home cannot do less than provide for the sufferings of the brave soldiers who expose themselves to sickness, wounds and death, to maintain the unity and promote the welfare of their country.

Contributions for this purpose are requested in money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee; if in merchandise, to the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Great Jones-st.

The magnitude of the wholesale dry goods interest—comprising the domestic and foreign commission houses, importers and jobbers—calls for a corresponding contribution to this object of benevolence and duty, such as will not only compare favorably with the results of fairs held successfully in other places, and with the contributions of other interests in the City, but also be esteemed worthy of the liberality and patriotism of the commercial Metropolis of the country.

COMMITTEE:
ALEX. T. STEWART,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,
JOHN M. DAVIES,
JAMES M. CONSTABLE,
THERON R. BUTLER,
CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
WILLIAM A. HAINES.
LEVI P. MORTON, Chairman.
NAHUM SULLIVAN, Secretary.
W. G. LAMBERT, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Contributions will be received and stored after the 22d inst., at the 22d Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., and should be consigned to and marked "Metropolitan Fair." Mr. John M. Freeman, Agent, will receipt for the goods, and pay freight when goods are not sent by any of the Express Companies, who carry free of charge for this Association. Hours for receiving goods, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Contributors are requested to send with the goods a memorandum stating character and value of the same.
C. E. DETMOLD,
Chairman of Committee on Organization, &c., &c.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Finance Committee appointed on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that the undersigned are alone authorized to receive contributions, and will duly acknowledge the same.

EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 8 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 169 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 39 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK STATE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, situated at New-Hamburgh, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, and established on the plan of the Royal Military Colleges of France, will commence the Spring and Summer session on the 1st of April. Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, can be seen at the Lafarge House from 12 A. M. till 5 P. M. He will remain in the City until the 15th of March.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF ORnamental penmanship and pen drawing, to take a prominent position in a business college. Compensation according. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M., on SATURDAY, 27th inst., with specimens and undoubted reference as to integrity and ability, to Prof. THOS. H. STEVENS, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—THE LOCUSTS, the residence of Gen. Van Allen, at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, New-York. The house is brick, about 85 feet front, has nine bedrooms, with furnace, &c., including the products of the garden, grapery, hothouse, pear orchard and gardener's wages. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, Lofts in Wilson's new building, corner of Gold and Fulton sts. Also first floor, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet, of No. 73 Fulton-st., a part of the above premises. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner Fulton and Pearl sts.

TO LET WITH POWER.—THE STORE NOW building, (to be ready by May 1,) in Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Clinton sts. Size of building, 23x92; height, five stories; power, 30-horse. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE STORE, with a fine basement, on the northwest corner of Broadway and 26th-st., opposite the St. James Hotel—a fine situation for a druggist or first-class family grocery. Apply to J. DRAKE, No. 13 West 26th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 304 West 24th-st. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE HAVING 10 OR 12 ROOMS, and modern improvements, in a healthy location, suitable for Winter and Summer residence, and within one hour's ride from the City. Rent not to exceed $600. Address J. REED, Astor House.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a three-story high-stoop house in good location, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B., Box No. 4,581 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PLEASANT NEIGHBORHOOD at a moderate rent, the lower part of some neat residence. Address BOND, Box No. 1,000, Post-office.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

DISLOYAL PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the public lands of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

This bill not only forbids the exercise of preëmption rights, but excludes them from the benefit of judicial rights in reclaiming mining lands, or recovering damages to such property.

THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported the bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy," with an amendment intended to remedy the oversloughing of valuable officers by the Retiring Board, and essentially the same that failed to become a law last session.

RE-ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill which provides that future enlistments in the regular army shall be for three instead of five years; that soldiers in the regular army who have enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, shall have the privilege of reënlisting until the 1st day of May, with the existing bounties; that officers absent from duty with leave for a period not exceeding ten days, shall receive full pay and allowances for such periods; that enlisted men employed as laborers at the Military Academy, or detailed as clerks in the military offices in Washington or at Geographical Department Headquarters, may receive the extra pay allowed by law, prior to March 3, 1863; that Chaplains absent from duty by reason of wounds or disease, shall receive full pay without rations, and absent from other causes, half pay with rations; that Chaplains shall be placed on the same footing, in respect to pensions, as First Lieutenants; that there shall be allowed to the battalion of Regular Engineers one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, and one Commissary, to be selected from the Lieutenants on duty with said battalion; also, one sergeant-major and one quartermaster-sergeant.

CONCERNING GENERAL OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Articles of War as to prohibit to all military commanders, below the President of the United States, the power of relieving from duty any general officers, except when placed in arrest upon charges, or when wounded, or on Surgeon's certificate of disability, or upon limited leave of absence, or when captured by the enemy, leaving to the General-in-Chief and the different department and corps commanders to change the command of their respective general officers.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) the President was requested to furnish to the Senate any protests of the Governors of States in reference to the removal of Gen. SCHOFIELD from the Department of Missouri.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate proceedings in cases between landlords and tenants in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COLOR DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the bill to remove all disqualifications on account of color, with the amendment, providing that in courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of witnesses on account of color.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, said he should vote against the bill. From the courts of many States, among which was his own, colored persons were excluded. If this law was passed, there would be a conflict of authority between the courts of the United State and the State courts, and besides this there were plenty of white people capable of doing the work of carrying the mails. He believed that the radical prejudices, which had been exhibited in Congress for several days past, would do harm instead of good. Emancipation was going on well enough now, and he would give no vote, tending to do more harm than good. He thought blacks and whites should be kept separate, and was unwilling to legislate for the benefit of the blacks as against white men.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, was proud to say that he represented a State where the people had intelligence and justice enough to listen to the truth without regard to color.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana would have a good effect throughout the country. Where was the practical good to be subserved by this bill? Had the public service been injured in the past by reason of the exclusion of colored persons from carrying the mails? Congress had already gone far enough in favor of the negro, without absorbing every day of the session in his behalf. When passion had subsided the passage of the bill would be regretted by many of those who now favored it.

The debate continued at some length, but further action on the subject was postponed.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General.

The Senate, after an executive session, lasting two hours and a half, adjourned at 4½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

WEST POINT CADETS.

On motion of Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets at the Military Academy, and also the expediency of repealing so much of the Enrollment Act as gives pay to officers absent with leave.

GENERAL DEBATE.

At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) to-morrow was exclusively set apart for general debate.

THANKS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

The House passed a resolution of thanks to Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, and the officers and men, for eminent skill and endurance in coöperating with the army in reopening the Mississippi River; also, a resolution of thanks to Commodore RINGOLD, officers and men, for daring and skill in rescuing the United States troops from shipwreck during 1861.

ENLISTMENTS IN REBEL STATES.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing, as follows:

"That any portion of the residents of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas, who may volunteer in the military service of the United States for the term of three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the existing laws, and mustered into the regiments of any of the States which they may elect; and in the case of such being colored troops, they shall be assigned as now directed by law; and any State or subdivision of States procuring such enlistments, shall receive credit as in other cases, provided that such enlistments in any State under this act shall continue only until such State shall be subject to a call for troops."

Mr. COX, (Dem.,) of Ohio, stated that he was credibly informed that recruiting officers from other States were enlisting Ohio troops in this neighborhood. He was informed by a colleague that Ohio regiments in the Southwest were enlisted as Tennessee troops. There was no doubt that the richer States, like the great State of New-York, are offering and paying more bounties than the poorer States could give. Mr. COX here read a letter from an officer, showing that recruiting officers from Troy, N. Y., had induced the Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and other regular regiments to reënlist, and gave the credit to Rensselaer County. The bounty [illegible], and the local bounty paid down is $300. In these regular regiments were several hundred men from the State of Ohio, and the greater part of them were from the West. This is a swindle on the West. We are, Mr. COX said, entitled to the credit of these men. Money is running against muscle. Something ought to be given against such conduct.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Dem.,) confirmed the statement as to the two regiments from his district being enlisted as Tennessee troops, and these same troops were having their families supported by the localities to which they belong.

Mr. BLAIR said the evils of which the gentleman (Mr. COX) complained had nothing to do with this bill. If the Secretary of War discredits the law there was a way to make him respect it. He knew that thousands of men were recruited in Missouri, and subsequently credited to Illinois, from which State they came.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) expressed his dissent from this bill. They ought not to give [illegible] the privilege or right to purchase men in other States, instead of employing men in their own States. The States which have no money to spend must furnish their quota from their own people. He protested against their whole policy of arming negroes and bringing them into the contest. They were commanded by white officers, and denied all claim to political and social recognition, and yet were required to fight. In fact it was changing one state of slavery for one far more odious. He repeated that when the negroes were called upon to defend the national integrity, they were denied all the rights and claims of citizenship. If he called upon the negroes to help him to fight they were fit to vote for him. Hence he repudiated the whole policy, and called upon his State (Kentucky) to send her freemen into the field and not her slaves.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, did not regard this as a war between some States and other States. It was a war between the Government and the men in rebellion against it. He believed they could as well employ men of the South in Massachusetts regiments as elsewhere. He did not concur in the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky. He (BLAIR,) knew from what he had seen, that there were thousands of men in the South anxious and willing to enter the service of the Government, but, as yet, no provision has been made by which their families can be cared for. Thousands of loyal men can be obtained there if provision be made for the support of their families. It was more their battle than that of Massachusetts, and they had more interest in upholding the Government than the North, for they had suffered to a greater extent the horrors and evils of the war. The view which the gentleman from Kentucky had sought to inculcate, was the State-rights doctrine run mad.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) suggested whether it would not be better to let the Union men in the South remain where they were, to form a nucleus for the Union sentiment, instead of attaching them to the regiments from various States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, replied that was being done now in North Carolina and Alabama, but the measure pending would be more efficacious. He was in favor of having their families provided for and giving the largest bounties.

Mr. GARFIELD of Ohio, (Union,) speaking from practical knowledge, said the only white regiments raised in the South were raised by himself in the Summer of 1862. While his command was lying in the forests near Decatur, he learned that the Sand Mountains, caves, and all parts of the mountains, were filled with Union men, sternly holding out against conscription and resisting every attempt to force them into the rebel service. He sent out Col. STREIGHT,—who, he hoped, had made his escape from Libby Prison,—and that officer, in three days, raised four hundred men. The women from the mountains obtained his consent that these men might be enlisted, and one woman brought in thirty-five men, and he (GARFIELD) would say that he had never seen Union men like these Union men of the mountains. They were swarming from the sand hills of Mississippi to Western Virginia. No proposition before the House had so much solid sense in it as this, or evidenced such far-reaching and wise statesmanship.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered the following amendment, which was agreed to, namely:

Provided, further, That no enlistment shall be made of any soldier, either in or out of his own State, except as enumerated herein, unless full credit is given to the State to which the enlisted soldier belongs.

The bill as thus amended was then passed by yeas 81, nays 44.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Dem.,) submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to report what number of veteran volunteers have reëntered the service, how many from the several States, and from what particular States non-residents have been recruited.

A VIRGINIA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Virginia Election case, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution that LEWIS MCKENZIE is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the Seventh Congressional District. Mr. DAWES spoke in support of the resolution, adopting the conclusions of the Committee of Elections, who could not satisfy themselves that there has been such a freedom of election in that district as to warrant a conclusion that Mr. MCKENZIE is the choice of the legal voters of the whole district. Mr. MCKENZIE was privileged to speak in his own behalf, when the House voted on and agreed to the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL QUESTION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois (Union,) from the Joint Committee of Conference, made a report on the disagreements on the Lieutenant-General Bill. He said the report was unanimous.

Mr. COX, of Ohio (Dem.)—Does it leave out the recommendation that Gen. GRANT be appointed Lieutenant General?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—It does.

Mr. COX—Then I move to lay the report on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE then explained how the bill would read if the House adopted the report. Should the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) prevail, it would carry the bill to the table, in which event it would be lost.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York (Dem.,) asked if the bill did anything more than authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant-General?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that under the direction of the President the Lieutenant-General might be authorized to command the armies in the field.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, inquired whether the bill conferred any power which did not already exist.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied; If the grade should be revived Gen. GRANT would be placed at the head of the armies of the United States, should the President appoint him Lieutenant-General. The House Committee agreed to the report, because everything was obtained by it that was necessary, and they yielded the more willingly to the Senate amendment to strike out the recommendation of Gen. GRANT for the Lieutenant-Generalship, from the information and knowledge that should the bill pass, Gen. GRANT would receive the appointment without any delay.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) stating here what had occurred in the committee, and to his being the authority here of the President to control the action of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE denied having made such a statement. The simple question was, whether the report of the committee shall be agreed to and Gen. GRANT made the Commander of our armies and close the rebellion, or whether the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) shall be carried, and the report laid on the table.

Mr. COX remarked that the gentleman from Illinois (WASHBURNE) had made a mistake. The bill not appoint Gen. GRANT the Commander of our armies.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, resuming, said he was surprised that any man, in the light of intelligence we have to-day, should make the motion the gentleman did, while Gen. GRANT was driving LONGSTREET out of East Tennessee. The advance upon Dalton, and the splendid march of Gen. SHERMAN right into the heart of Mississippi, which was all a part of the grand programme of Gen. GRANT, and after the House and Senate almost unanimously had passed this bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, charged that the gentleman (WASHBURNE) had deserted Gen. U. S. GRANT.

Mr. COX's motion to lay the motion on the table was disagreed to, and the report was then adopted, by Yeas 73, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boyd, Brandegee, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Dawes, Denning, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Elliot, Fenton, Franks, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Jenckes, Johnson of Ohio, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Morehead, A. Myers, Leonard Myers, N. Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Pike, Randall of Kentucky, Rice, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Schenck, Scofield, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stebbins, Steele, Stuart, Sweet, Thomas, Tracey, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whalley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom of Minnesota, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin, Bliss, Boutwell, Brooks, Brown of Virginia, Clay, Cole, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Donnelly, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Garfield, Grider, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Holman, Hubbard of Connecticut, Kalbfleisch, King, Lazear, Mallory, McDowell, McKinney, Miller, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill, Pendleton, Ross, Scott, Shannon, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton, A. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood.

The bill as passed provides that the grade of Lieutenant-General be and the same is hereby revived in the army of the United States, and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a Lieutenant-General, to be selected from among these officers in the military service, not below the grade of Major-General, most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, shall be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President of the United States, to command the armies of the United States.

That the Lieutenant-General appointed, as herein before provided, shall be entitled to the pay, allowance and staff specified in the fifth section of the act approved May 28, 1798, and also the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved Aug. 23, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers.

Provided, That nothing in this bill contained shall be construed to affect the rank, pay or allowance of WINFIELD SCOTT, Lieutenant-General by brevet, and now on the retired list of the army.

The House then at 4 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Feb. 26—9 P. M.

300	Erie Railroad	116¼	200	Pittsburgh....s3	115⅜
400	do....s3	116⅜	100	Galena	117
100	do....s5	116⅜	900	Clev. & Tol. R	148¼
100	do....b3	116⅜	1000	do	148⅝
200	do....s10	116⅜	300	do....b3	148⅜
100	do....b10	116⅜	300	do	148⅜
1400	do	116⅜	100	do	149
100	do....b3	116⅜	100	Rock Island R	119¾
500	do....s10	116¼	200	Mariposa M. Co	35⅜
400	do....b3	116⅜	200	do	35
200	do....b5	116⅜	100	Fort Wayne	98¾
550	Hud. R. R	159	100	Canada Cop. Co....s3	6⅜
200	Harlem R	132¾	100	Cumb. Coal	69⅜
200	do	133	100	do	69¼
100	do	133¼	400	Canton Co	48⅜
600	Reading R	130	200	Central Coal Co	70
300	Mich. So. R	99	100	Quick. Min. Co	54
100	do....b3	98⅞	100	do	53¾
200	do....s30	98⅜	200	do....s30	54
100	do....b3	99	100	do	54¼
600	do	99	100	do	54⅜
100	do	98⅞	100	do	55
100	Ill. Cen. R....b3	134⅜	100	do	54⅞
200	do	134¼	500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Arrived brig *Glencoe*, from Kanagawa, Jan. 15. A private letter, received by her, says: "We regret to say that the news that the *Alabama* was blockaded at Amoy is not confirmed. It is, however, believed that the *Alabama* is blockaded by the *Wyoming* at or near Saigon, and not in dock, as was at first reported."

The ship *Henry Bridgham* has arrived from Kanagawa, Japan, Jan. 27. She brings no later Chinese papers than those received by the *Glencoe*, but private letters from Shanghai to Jan. 10 are at hand, and, as far as known, contain nothing further concerning the *Alabama*.

The Quota of Honesdale Filled.

HONESDALE, Penn., Friday, Feb. 26.

The quota of this borough, under the call of President LINCOLN, for five hundred thousand men, has this day been filled by volunteers, a town bounty of three hundred dollars being paid, the amount required having been raised by private subscription.

The Steamship St. Andrew.

PORTLAND, Maine, Friday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, from Glasgow, on the 23d ultimo, at this port, makes the following report:

Passed on the 23d instant the steamship *North American*, from Portland, for Liverpool.

[Advertisement.]

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

[Advertisement.]

The "JERKS," or Convulsions, when under religious exercises—Wonderful Phenomena in France—Causes Explained—A Change of Heart—THE FUTURE AMERICAN—White, Red, or Brown—Which?—What we Want—Fruit Growing—AUNT NABBY, or the Surprise Party—SUPERSTITIONS in Great Britain and Ireland, Death Tokens, Signs of Misfortune, Witch Guards—Irish Fairies—Rain at a Funeral—Trying Fortunes, etc., in MARCH NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 15 cts., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT THE MUSEUM, WITH PERformances both afternoon and evening. The Grand Domestic Drama, "Miriam's Crime," at each, and for the last time. Giants, dwarfs, &c., &c., at all hours. Two very interesting living animals have just been added to the collection—Prairie Dogs, the first and only ones ever seen in this region.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Would you like to know if all the doors and windows of your house are properly shut at bed-time, use the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, and the fact can be known in a second at your bedside.
E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

The Presidential campaign will soon open, but politics do not change the fact that the best Coffee for family use is the far-famed Kent's East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers, at 25 cents ℔ lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall.—C. G. Toland, Capt. J. Fowler, Miss S. Sparhawk, Mrs. S. Rich, Mrs. S. A. Welch, Wm. Power and wife, J. G. Meyers, A. H. Alexander, J. Lippincott, H. M. Hill, M. Crawford, C. S. Minor, J. Houck and wife, G. W. Coon, wife and child; S. Allinson and wife, B. Gillett, wife and infant; B. N. Bidlock, H. Smith, H. Werner, L. Holdridge, E. Rush, J. S. Payne, Thos. Carter, J. Dubois, wife and infant; D. C. Somers, C. M. Carter, Mr. Wolf, J. F. Bartholomew, John Kurtz, Mrs. E. D. McCarty, Miss L. Wakefield, Mrs. H. P. Drackett, W. B. West and wife, A. K. Fletcher, M. H. Tripp, S. B. Wyman, P. Myers, M. Kramer, F. S. Lee, J. M. Hudson, Mrs. A. Goodwin, Mrs. M. Kalhoun, Mrs. Hathaway, Capt. Dennis, J. M. Mayer, Mr. Fitz Osborne, Mr. Seton, R. Morton, W. B. Gladding. Total—117 Second Cabin, and 284 Steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises. 10 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 28 | Gov. Island.. 11 17 | Hell Gate.. 12 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, Halcrow, Liverpool John G. Dale.

Ships Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Nielson, Newport, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Progress, Woodward, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Bava, Cork, G. M. Braggiotti.

Brigs Louise, (Br.,) Atwood, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Kentucky, Leland, San Francisco, Lyle, Polhemus & Co.; Onda, (Br.,) Morgan, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; S. R. Allen, Baker, Pensacola, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schooners Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Francis Arthemium, Coffin, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Antretane, Irons, Beaufort, Bailley, Smith & Co.; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Richard Hill, Smith, Wilmington, J. H. Necta; Alert, York, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eliza Williams, Taylor, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Trade Wind, Hall, Boston, W. H. Riversmith; Emma J. Gott, Worthew, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; E. C. Smith, Gorham, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Native, De Harts, York River, F. J. Cambell; Saladon, (Br.,) Orroyo, P. R., D. R. De Wolff; Vigilant, Albao, Providence, S. Kenny; Henrietta, Wakefield, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Gen. Burnside, Freelich, St. Croix, B. J. Wenburg; Oriental, (Br.,) Bumarster, St. Johns, P. R., Sturgess & Co.; Revere, (Br.,) McNitt, Montego Bay, Jas. B. Gage.

Sloop A. Tram, White, York River, F. J. Cambell.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall 18th inst., at 10 P. M., with specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Feb. 20, via Havana 22d, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. Passed in river, bound up, schr. Wm. Hunter, brig Ocean Wave, barks New-York and Pathfinder. At anchor outside the bar, bark Florence. 4:30 P. M. same day, passed bark Investigator. strg. S. E. Feb. 23, off Cape Florida, passed barks Rachabite and Orchilla, bound N.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Feb. 3, via Portland 24th, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and 37 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., with passengers and 84 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, Newport, R. I., 18 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Frances, (New,) ——, Philadelphia.

Steam transport Haze, Bowles, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Shetucket, Keeny, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre Dec. 18, with mdse. and 120 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had strong gales from N. W. to S. W. most of the passage; has lost sails, etc. Jan. 16, lat. 45 20, lon. 30 25, fell in with Br. bark Stadacona, from St. John, N. B., for Southampton, with rudder damaged and in a sinking condition. Took from her Capt. Moore, officers and crew, 14 in all. It being squally at the time, and a heavy sea on, it was with much difficulty the boat was picked up. The crew of the bark were worn out with constant pumping, and it was necessary to haul them over the side on board with ropes. Capt. Moore reported having had very heavy weather for the ten days previous to leaving his vessel—she making so much water that he could not run her. Jan. 22, exchanged signals with ship Macedonia, with loss of topgallantmast and maintopmast. Feb. 20, spoke brig George F., from St. Thomas for Digby, N. S., who took the crew of the Stadacona on board, leaving Capt. Moore, mate and carpenter on board the Stamler, where they have been 34 days; and the passengers' provisions having become short from the extra number on board, have been on rather short allowance, when, on speaking schr. Native, of Newburyport, her Captain very kindly supplied them with what he could spare—three barrels of bread and a half barrel of beef—and when he heard the women were hungry, he sent his own supper, which was ready for the table. Feb. 17, Aaron Hicks, the cook, was found dead in his room, supposed from a fit. Had one birth on the passage.

Ship Dreadnought, Rockwell, Liverpool Nov. 17, via Fayal 25 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers—all well—to Daniel Ogden. Is anchored at the tail of the West Bank. Will tow to the City this morning.

Bark Thomas, (Br.,) Peterson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Spence & Montague.

Brig Dirigo, Rumball, Black River, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood, etc., to A. H. Jolomon.

Brig A. Horta, (of Camden, Me.,) Washburn, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig A. P. L., (of Arichat,) Landry, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood and pimento to B. F. Small & Co. Had heavy N. W. gale to the southward of the Gulf, lost and split sails, carried away bulwarks, etc.

Brig Wanderer, (of Hawksbury, N. S.,) Crook, Cow Bay, C. B., Jan. 29, and Halifax 22 ds., with coal to R. Belloni. Had heavy head winds.

Brig Denmark, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Staples, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Brig Flavio, (Ital.,) Martino, Marseilles Dec. 24—passed Gibraltar Jan. 4—with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Magrice, (Port.,) Rocha, Lisbon 52 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Pascidon, (Olden.,) Meyer, Angostura Jan. 18, with hides to order.

Schr. John W. Maitland, Garmo, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, New-Haven, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Newbern 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, Portland, with hay for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Hinckley, Portland 10 ds., with staves to master.

Schr. Chingarora, Mathewson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. D. Cramer, Gail, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Hickman, Burger, Chincoteague.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Norfolk.

Schr. Monteyen, Falzenburg, New-Haven.

Schr. G. L. Fuller, New Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Lyon, New-Haven.

BELOW—Bark Pride of the Sea, Brooks, from Fernandina, Fla.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Feb. 26—Steamer Ellen S. Terry.

Ships Liberty, Edith Byrne, British Lion, Roland, Tyro, Ivanhoe, Sarah March.

Barks Aberdeen, Madras.

Brigs Emma, Deal, Airone, S. B. Johnson, Undine, Laura, De Zwaan, Celestina.

Schooners Gulf, Annie [illegible], G. B. Smith, [illegible], Lydia Ann, Red Jacket, Idaho, D. P., D. Williams, J. B. Small.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Arr. barks Arthur Pickering, from Monrovia; Springbock, Cape Haytien.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 26.—Arr. bark George & Mary, from Surinam.

Spoken, &c.

Times—brig, from Gonaives for Boston, Feb. 23, 16 ds. out, lat. 38 09, lon. 72 16.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE

EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS.
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 497 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

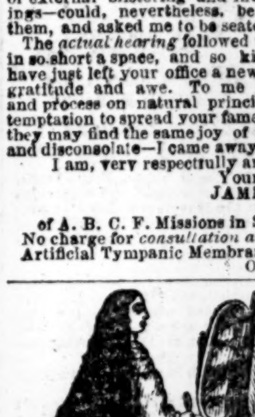
Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution. The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions in Syria and the Holy Land.

No charge for *consultation and examination.*
Artificial Tympanic Membranes inserted.
Office No. 497 Broadway.



STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE $1 PER BOX.
Containing
TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
For Sale
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA
is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

BETTS, NICHOLS & CO.,

NO. 349 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Fine Kersey and other Blankets, Traveling-bags, Carriage-robes, Fine SADDLERY HARDWARE and MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

In connection with the above, we have on hand and constantly manufacturing, a large stock of FINE GOODS, gotten up expressly for the CITY TRADE—at RETAIL.

Also, FINE HARNESS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE—for CITY USE. We are giving special attention to this branch of our business, and invite comparison with any house in the trade.

We have goods also in our line, especially adapted to the markets of CUBA and other WEST INDIA ISLANDS and SOUTH AMERICA, to all of which we invite the attention of buyers from both City and country.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1864.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE
HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. Its not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editoria notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co. have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,
A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.,
May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound was very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.
Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.
T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
New-York, Oct. 3, 1863.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.
Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.
It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.
Thousands upon thousands who have been the
VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,
PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT
BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure—viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
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CITY OF LONDON........Saturday......March 9.
ETNA..................Saturday......March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

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First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
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ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
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HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S. Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

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The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
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E. V. GAGER, Commander,
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Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

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TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

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The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
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WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
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The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

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GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

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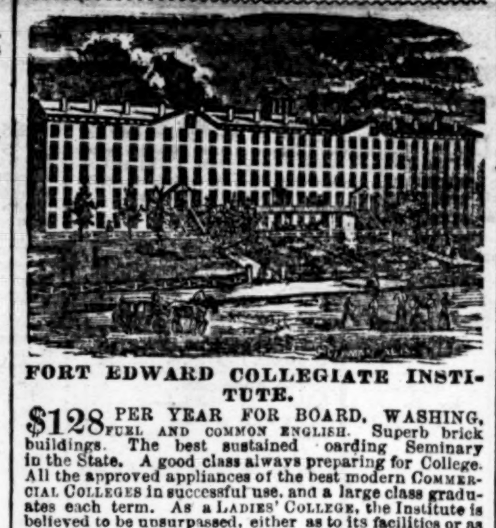

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N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

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Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:05 P. M.

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Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

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A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day.
Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

REAL ESTATE.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE. ALSO STORES AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. ALSO COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE, AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING, WITH LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND FOR INVESTMENT, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF C. G. PRATT, NO. 38 PINE-ST.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing room and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, hot-air furnace, kitchen ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 800 feet of grape arbor of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved sidewalks, &c.; is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part of the land, if preferred. Apply to
F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, a first-class house for $12,500.
ALSO,
in West 25th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $8,000.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to
WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good churches near Mr. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY (BROWN-STONE front) English basement house and lot on 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., in perfect order.

For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 88 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, woodhouse in yard. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 124 Bowery, or JOHN ESHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb av. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, 22½ feet wide, Nos. 132 and 134 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Price $15,000. For permission to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL two-story and basement, high-stoop house 16.8x31, lot 100 feet; water, gas and heater. Apply on the premises, No. 306 Sackett-st., near Court-st., or No. 36 Church-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—PROSPECT HILL, NEAR CENTRAL Park, 92d-st., 4½ full lots, with a good frame house and brick building and stable, or the house and 3 lots would be sold separate. Apply to S. THOMSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

MURRAY HILL—NO. 58 EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., four-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 50 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

AMITY-ST.—NORTHEAST CORNER OF MC Dougal, fine four-story brick house, 20 by 58 feet; office attached suitable for a physician, fronting on Amity-st. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 367 West 21st-st., lot 25x98 9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M. Possession of two of which can be had March 1. All the above houses have gardens attached, with room to raise Summer vegetables, some of them containing an abundance of fruit trees of choicest variety.

TO LET—FOUR HOUSES IN ONE OF THE most desirable locations in the State of New-Jersey, within one hour's drive, or twenty minutes by railroad, from the City. To desirable tenants terms will be moderate, and more or less land can be had, together with the houses, to suit the views of those wishing to hire. The situation commands a splendid water view, is perfectly healthy, is approached by good roads, and affords many facilities for amusement, such as fishing, shooting, &c. For further particulars apply to E. K. ALBURTIS, No. 77 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—COUNTRY PLACE ON FORDHAM Heights; house large, and suitable for Summer or Winter; hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, and every modern convenience, with about 37 acres of land; on the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house, filled; excellent garden and plenty of fruit, view unsurpassed; within walking distance of railroad or steamboat: forty minutes from New-York by rail; house partially furnished. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or G. P. CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, ONE HUNDRED and Fifty-second-street, North River, three good houses, with all modern conveniences, with coach houses and stables; gardens well stocked with fruit. Also a first class furnished house, 14 rooms, with coach-house and stables, graperies, all kinds of the best fruits and flowers. Also, three brick houses on 10th-av. Also, a blacksmith shop and dwelling, 150th-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE with about 2 acres attached, large garden, with variety of fruit; furnace and water in the house; stable and carriage-house; situate in West Farms, on the Bronx River. To any person wanting a fine healthful residence, at a very low rent, it offers a favorable opportunity. For particulars, apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A VERY pleasant house, furnished or unfurnished, immediately on the bay, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Also, a cottage on New-York-av., adjoining W. H. Aspinwall's place. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED, IF DEsired—an elegant country residence, having all the modern improvements, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. The place contains 17 acres, and is within five minutes' walk of the depot at Peekskill. For particulars address HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, containing eight rooms; garden, with fruit, grape vines, &c., situate at Flushing, L. I.; communication with the City by railroad ten times a day. Rent $275 to a good tenant. Possession given first of May. For further particulars, apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, TO LEASE to a responsible tenant. The house is most beautifully situated directly on the Sound, and has a first-class run of custom. Accommodates about 90 boarders, has a fine large stable, bathing beach and bath-houses. Apply to J. P. PIRSSON, No. 1 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 95 PRINCE-ST., SUITable for a first-class boarding-house or restaurant; will be altered for business purposes, if required. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 55 West 33d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO RENT FOR ONE year or longer, a factory 40x50, 3-story, with 15-horse water-power, 2½ miles from sloop navigation, at Norwalk, Conn.; also a dwelling house; possession immediate; rent of factory and house $350. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOMED BRICK cottage house—has good cellar, wash-house, &c. Rent $150 per year, from May next. Apply to OWNER, on Leonard-st., near Withers, Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDSOMEly furnished house near Union-square. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 13 PARK-PLACE, IN FLOORS OR otherwise, to suit applicants. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 64 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT store No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED, DESIRABLE ROOMS with steady steam power. Apply at No. 213 Centre st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE OF 400-HORSE power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale. In good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs F. SKINNER & CO., No 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY AT PATERSON, N.J.
THE WHOLE OR A PART.

Buildings of stone and very substantial, 45x140, 20x appurtenances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heated by steam. 120, 30x95 and 25x130. Water power superabundant. All the [illegible] Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x400. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy.

Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES and LOT on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,
On 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., full lot.
Also,
On 38th-st., near 5th-av., full size lot.
Also,
Two on 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Also,
On 5th-av., with stable.
Also,
Three on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also,
A number of very desirably located houses and lots.

For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th av., very beautifully located, having a fine view of the Park.

Also,
Lots on 59th-st., running through to 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also,
A front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
Also,
Several blocks of lots very eligibly located in the neighborhood of the Central Park.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone house, No. 235 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the same, (68 feet,) is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tubs, all supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 85 Montague-st., 20 by 60 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built, brown-stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF AN IRON ROLLing mill situated on the Croton River, 1½ miles from Croton Landing, on the Hudson River. Said mill is now running and capable of manufacturing three to five tons finished iron per day. Having machinery and rolls for making ⅜ to 1½ round and square, flat, oval, half-oval and half-round. The lease has nearly nine years to run. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. HURD, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story and attic dwelling-house and lot situated on Washington-square, at the corner of 4th and Macdougal sts., 34 feet front by 86 feet in depth. The house has two parlors, a dining-room and library on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, four bedrooms on the third, together with basement and attic rooms. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A FINE corner property on a paved street; good business location; now occupied as a grocery; a three-story house, 25x32, addition 12x15, well-built, good cellar. Also, a two-story house on rear, facing a cross street, 20x22, lot 100 feet, five minutes' walk from 10th-st. Ferry. Price $4,200. Inquire of P. C. PROVOST, Greenpoint-av., near Franklin-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from three to five acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brick house, built one year since, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession in a few days. A part or the whole of the furniture, which is new, will also be sold. Apply at No. 47 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, or No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.
C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., and vacant lots adjoining near 4th-av.; plot of ground 80x100; building 50x80; suitable for a large school or manufactory. Apply to RUNKLE & DOUGLAS, No. 15 William-st., or P. C. BULLKEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BROOKLYN—NO. 73 2D-PLACE, THREE-story brown-stone front house, near Court-st. Railroad; 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet; lot 133 feet 5 inches; walls frescoed; court-yard in front, &c. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 126 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.; house has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property No. 160 East 18th-st. Three story high basement, brick house in good order; lot 21 feet wide; a very desirable location; will be sold at a low price. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 38 Vesey st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with 8 lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars, apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.,) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 294 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st.; 26x84 feet; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 28 Cheever-place, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway.

BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT wanted on the East River, between 14th and 30th sts. Address SAMUEL LEGGET, Box No. 3,230 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, WITH HALF an acre of ground, pleasantly located on 7th-st., Plainfield, N. J. Apply to CLARK ROGERS, Plainfield, or E. LYON, No. 486 Grand-st., New-York.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 505 Canal-st., corner of Renwick-st., 36 feet on Canal-st. Price $15,000; rent, $1,200. Inquire of J. B. MILLER, No. 387 Canal-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The close the estate of S. D. Valentine, situated in the town of Eastchester, convenient to two railroads. The house is modern built, containing 16 rooms; a sufficient number of outbuildings in perfect order, an ice-house filled. The farm, fifty acres divided into convenient lots, by stone walls; the soil is rich, producing abundant crops; a large orchard in full bearing. This place is admirably situated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms very liberal. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to M. B VALENTINE, No. 288 Bowery, where a map of the place may be seen.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM; 10 ACRES good land, with a great variety of choice fruit; a modern house, 13 rooms, barn, carriage-house, stock, farm utensils, &c.; pleasantly situated, 20 minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Inquire at the office of the Bowery Fire Insurance Co. JOHN A. DELANOY.

FARM FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, of about 90 acres, for many years under a high state of cultivation, fair improvements, trout brook, &c., and adjoining the new railroad now in progress. Terms reasonable. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 27 acres of land, situated about five minutes' walk from Mount Kisko Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Good buildings, good water, &c. Apply on the premises, or of JOHN T. CARPENTER, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM OF TWENTY acres of land for sale in Bloomfield N. J., in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of C. MARR, No. 40 West Broadway, New-York, or on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., two miles from depot, of 40 to 50 acres, with two-story dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COTTAGE HOUSE for sale, within one hour's ride from the City. R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FRESE, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 128 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH NEW-YORK, 80 LOTS; also two houses, with a lot and a half to each, for $1,500; terms easy; conveniently reached by steamboat and 2d and 3d-av. Railroads at all hours of the night, and every five minutes during the day and evening; also 4th-av. cars. No assessments, and light taxation; streets and avenues all graded and laid out to correspond with New-York property. Cross the 3d-av., Harlem River bridge, and inquire of T. RAE, at the land office above 138th-st. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property; also gas.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLing and two lots of ground, Nos. 77 and 79 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 293 Broadway, or JACOB ELLISON, No. 9 James slip.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES ON SOUTHWEST corner of Hester and Mulberry sts.; lot 25 by 87 feet; also seven full lots, with house on 143d-st., between 11th and 12th avs. For particulars, inquire of JAS. DUNSHU, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, third floor.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON 74TH-ST., AND 2 ON 73d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 102ft. 2in. by 25ft. each. Inquire of S. LANE, JR., No. 217 Canal-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated 1½ miles south of the City of Poughkeepsie, on South-av., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, with large mansion in complete order, as it has been thoroughly repaired within the past year, farm-house and large outbuildings; containing 63 acres of excellent land, well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, grapes, raspberries and other small fruits. The above place is unsurpassed for beautiful scenery, and is an unusually healthy location. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. MILLS, of the firm of Mills & Chapin, No. 118 Warren-st., New-York, or to JOSEPH W. COLLINS, on the premises.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 38 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, wood-house, henery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE.—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MINERAL GLEN, 10½ ACRES, ON the Hudson River, 1½ miles from Sing Sing. Premises contain excellent mansion, gas fixtures, water, baths, closets throughout; conservatory, stocked; three springs, one a mineral, (iron,) never-failing, supplying house, fountain, waterfalls, cascades, brooks, &c.; filled ice-house, garden, orchard, choicest fruit, and noble forest trees; boat-house privilege, barns, &c.—a second Idlewild, and commanding a view of 30 miles on the river.

Photographs can be seen with John H. Hull, lawyer, No. 240 Broadway, and J. & R. Lamb, artists, No. 19 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call on D. Murray, Esq., No. 42 Pine-st., or Peter Cummings, Esq., No. 4 Park-place.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, water and all modern conveniences, with five acres of ground, in a high state of cultivation; carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house filled; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and eleven miles from City Hall, New-York. It adjoins the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., and will be let with or without furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—ON HARLEM RIVER, ONE MILE north of High Bridge, near the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq., a stone mansion 40x45 feet, with about 12 acres of land, having an abundance of pure spring water, with which the house is supplied by an hydraulic ram. The above place is on the Macomb's Dam road, about four miles from Central Park and 12 minutes' walk from Tremont Station on the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to ANDREW FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT RYE, ON THE GRACE Church-st. road, 1½ miles from the depot, a handsome country residence, 300 feet distant from the sound shore and commanding an extensive view of the sound and surrounding country.

The grounds are finely shaded and there is a fine garden, with an abundance of apples, pears, cherries, grapes and all the smaller fruits.

House, two-story frame, 36x40, all in order; has water in the kitchen and water-closet on the first floor, barn, carriage-house, henery, &c., the whole in order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, a handsome cottage, residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, six bed-chambers, bath-room and water-closet, and good kitchen, with all conveniences. The place contains 2½ acres of ground, handsomely planted and improved, with good garden, stable and outbuildings; within ten minutes' drive of Vanderbilt's Landing, and possessing beautiful sea and inland views; location high and healthy; well suited for the residence of a person of taste and moderate means. Apply to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON Clinton Hill, Newark; healthy, convenient, commanding location; large modern house, all modern improvements; gas; commodious outbuildings; 6 acres of land in shrubbery, garden and lawn; every variety of fruit; first-class residence for Winter or Summer; only 30 minutes from Wall-st.; horse cars pass the property; furniture, horses and carriages will be sold with the property if desired. Apply to LYON, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., or No. 204 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY PLACE OF THE late James S. Petrie, on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the city, and one mile from the village of Redbank. This beautiful spot is complete in all its arrangements; fruit of all kinds, conveniences for fishing, boating and bathing; the river bank is terraced, and a well supplied oyster bed on the shore. Immediate possession given. Apply, for all particulars, to GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-row, and WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house recently completed, with all the modern improvements, situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 70 Wall-st., or of SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and ¼ mile from depot. The buildings are first class, and in excellent repair, and the house well furnished. The place consists of 70 acres, about one-half woodland, with large water front and a private dock. The drives are exceedingly beautiful, and the society good. A most desirable place for a family with children. Apply at No. 3, Cliff-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The estate lately occupied by Mr. James Parker, situated in Castleton, S. I., on the river road, between the Sailor's Snug Harbor and Factoryville, containing 14 acres of land, on which there are a large house and barn, also a gardener's cottage and other small buildings; on the river are an extensive dock and bath-house. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ONE OF the most desirable residences, (near the Stone Church;) all the modern improvements, and a view of Long Island Sound rarely equaled, with ten acres of land and great abundance of all kinds of fruit. Inquire of S. B. S. BISSELL or L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., or of R. W. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence, one mile north of Somerville, N. J. Large buildings and everything in excellent order. Inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J.

N. B.—On line of Central Railroad, one hour and thirty minutes from New-York.

FIVE HOUSES AND THREE ACRES IN Morrisania, near the Harlem Railroad Depot and the 3d-av. and Fordham horse railroad, eligibly located for foundries, shops, gardens, &c., with good water and some timber, for sale together or in lots—about 50 City lots—on easy terms. Apply to WM. RADDE, No. 550 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET, ADJOINING Second Congregational Church, a large double house, in good order; beautiful prospect of Long Island Sound; large yard, with shade and fruit trees; also barn and large garden. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., or R. W. MEAD, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 26 miles from New-York, in a large healthy village, having excellent schools and 12 churches; house beautifully shaded; contains 11 rooms; garden productive, fruits in variety. Address Box No. 80 Williamsburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, Westchester preferred. For a place worth $15,000, cash and Brooklyn stores will be given. One on or near the water preferred. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway, or No. 83 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A LARGE country residence, with commodious outhouses, fine orchards and an abundance of small fruit, about 40 acres of good land. Inquire of
JAMES W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]000.

FIRST MORTG[illegible] SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 18, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent.		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		$1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER. } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.
THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS dealers on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 99 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, also inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 48 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, 1864, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-ficio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To be located near the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. Business to be commenced with a capital, paid in, of not less than $500,000. Books for subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864.

See large advertisement in *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.

To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.

The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-law6mS*

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,600 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 16 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1858, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, on presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 2d of March to the 2d of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Feb. 17, 1864.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST—ILLINOIS CENTRAL CONST. BOND NO. 8,340 for $500. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as, if not found, application will be made for a new bond. Any information concerning it will be thankfully received and rewarded by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF houses and lots on Greenwich, East 9th, East 11th, East 14th sts. and Lexington-av., New-York; also, on Hanover-place, Hoyt-st., and corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, by order of trustees, TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate:

No. 815 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 815 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts. Lot 25 front by 22 feet 6 inches in the rear, by 68 feet deep. House 25 by 40 feet. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from April, 1864, at 7 per cent. interest.

No. 817 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 817 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts.; lot 25 by 96 feet; house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 261 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—The six story brick house and lot known as No. 261 East 14th-st., north side, between Avenues A and B. lot 25 feet by 103 feet 2 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent., as long as the interest is paid.

No. 143 EAST ELEVENTH-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 235 EAST NINTH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 325 East 9th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C, lot 20x76 ft. House 20x40 ft. 2. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot on the west side of Lexington-av., within 75 ft. 5 of 57th-st. Lot 25x90 ft. House 18 ft. 11x32 ft. 1.

ALSO, Two Lots—Adjoining the above, on the north side, 25x90 ft. each. $2,900 of the purchase money can remain on the house and three lots, at 7 per cent. per annum, for three years from May, 1864.

No. 22 HANOVER-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story and basement frame house and lot known as No. 22 Hanover-place, south side, between Livingston-st. and Fulton-av. Lot 20 by 100 feet; house 20 by 32 feet 4 inches; water, gas and heater in the house. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 80 HOYT-ST, BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 80 Hoyt-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. Lot 20 by 80 feet; house 20 by 38 feet 2 inches—containing gas, &c. $2,200 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is promptly paid.

CORNER OF LAFAYETTE-ST. AND HUDSON-AV., BROOKLYN.—Four three-story brick houses and lots fronting on Lafayette-st., northeast corner of Hudson-av. Lots about 20x50 feet; houses about 20x30 feet 4. The corner is occupied as a store; $2,000 of the purchase money now on mortgage upon the whole is due, but can remain at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

The attention of capitalists and others seeking investments is called to this sale, as all the above property is to be sold without reserve to the highest bidders, (by order of Trustees, to relieve them from the trust conferred upon them,) which offers unusual inducements to purchasers of real estate.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The titles are indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WORTH-ST., CHATHAM-SQUARE, PEARL, MADISON AND MONROE STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, under the direction of John McLaughlin and Thomas Muldoon, Executors and Trustees under the will of Peter McLaughlin, deceased.

WORTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 100 Worth-st., south side, 175 feet east of Broadway. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, No. 472 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lot 29 feet 6 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, 112 feet 8 inches one side, and 109 feet 5 inches on the other.

MADISON-ST.—Two and a half-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 232 Madison-st., near Jefferson.

MONROE-ST.—The lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 25 Monroe-st., near Market. Lot 25 by 108 feet.

Also, the lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 123 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-st. Lot 26 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.

CHATHAM-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 197 Chatham-st., between Oliver and Catharine sts. The lease is for 21 years, from May, 1858, with privileges of three renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent, $600 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 feet 4 inches front, 25 feet 1 inch rear, by 75 feet west side, 76 feet east side.

Maps, &c., may be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st. adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order William Lottimer, Esq., Executor of Estate of the late E. C. Large, deceased, dwelling houses in South Brooklyn.

DEGRAW-ST.—The three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 296 Degraw-st., near Court; house 21.10x40 feet, lot half the block.

ALSO—The three-story and basement high stoop brownstone houses and lots, Nos. 298, 300, 302 and 302½ Degraw-st., adjoining above houses. 19.3x40 feet. Lots half the block.

SACKETT-ST.—The three-story English basement brownstone houses and lots, Nos. 291, 293, 293½, 295, 297, and 299 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith. Houses 16.8x56 feet, lots half the block.

CLINTON-ST.—Eight lots, west side, whole front, between Sackett and Union, each 25x90 feet.

For permits to see the houses apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x62 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson figured brocatelle, black walnut suite in green reps, mahogany bedsteads, gilt frame pier mirrors with pier base and cornices complete, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, an invoice of valuable books, all finely bound and in good order, comprising the History of the Indian Tribes, Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, Perry's Japan, Hunt's Japan, Heman's Poetical Works, Gillis's Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography, and other valuable works. Will be ready for exhibition on the morning of sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the hotel of A. Cathers, in Raritan, New-Jersey, the following extensive buildings for manufacturing purposes, situated at Raritan, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The main building is 37½ by 180 feet, two stories, and 22 feet from eaves of roof to foundation wall; also, engine-room, 22 by 41 feet; bending-room, 20 by 91 feet; a valuable steam-engine, 35 to 40 horse-power, shafting through building, side-shafting and pullies; building almost new, suitable for car-factory, rolling-mill, paper-mill, or almost any manufacturing purpose.
JOSHUA COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 14 hands high, warranted sound and kind on delivery; is a very stylish driver; is a good saddle horse, and sold only for want of use; has been used by a physician.

A pair of bright sorrel mares, 15½ hands high, full Duroc stock, raised in Dutchess County, New-York; have been used as a family team in double and single harness, and under the saddle.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND DEPEYSTER STS.

The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, the property known as No. 86 and No. 88 Pine-st., and No. 8 Depeyster-st.: the latter is in the rear of and adjoins No. 88 Pine-st. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent., if desired.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st.

PROPERTY ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—At auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., at No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, 29th of February. The five modern dwelling-houses on the corner of Middagh and Columbia streets. They have gas and fixtures, range, heater, wash-tub, bath and water closets; within 20 minutes of Wall-st. and 12 of Fulton Market. The tenants and neighborhood are first class. They now rent for $400 and $450.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. West 40th-st., 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 218 and 220 West Fortieth-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs., size 16.8 by half block; title indisputable. Apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., rosewood and mahogany billiard tables, with marble beds, cues, counters, &c., all complete. Also 260 bottles of choice old liquors.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:

Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STOCK, CONSISTING of stallions, brood mares and colts, among which is the stallion *Major Anderson*, to be sold at auction by J. COLE, THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the farm of Z. B. Van Wyck, in Flatbush, L. I., three miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. The city cars from the Fulton Ferry pass the farm every ten minutes. By sending address to J. Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a catalogue of pedigree, &c., will be obtained by return mail.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, March 5, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., by order of James W. Andrews, administrator of the estate of Robert W. Andrews, deceased:

Shares.	Shares.
34 Houstonic R. R. Pref Stk.	10 Stockbdg. & Pittsfield. R. R.
40 National Bank.	10 Continental Bank.
1 Scrip of Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	1 N. Y. Society Library.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 4, under the direction of the Executrix, Mrs. E. Anderson, Nos. 436 and 438 West 34th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs., two valuable three story basement brick houses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—VIIIth DISTRICT—NEW-YORK, No. 937 Broadway.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the several acts amending the same,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 937 Broadway, in said District, excluding Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
J. D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on Finance.
FEB. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 will draw interest from that date.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL,
CHARLES COOPER, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY R. CONCKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16 HANDS high, stylish and free driver, light bay, sound and kind. Price $300. Address W., Box No. 667 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) ———— (Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
———————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.
HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 458 BROOME-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY,
Feb. 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing materials for and constructing a Store-house for the Quartermaster's Department, at McDougall Barracks, Fort Schuyler, New-York. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information respecting the same obtained at this Office. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Store-house," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

The time for the receipt of proposals is extended until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 M.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.
J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMPLATING insuring their lives and those already insured should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER. The engine is on a solid iron frame; cylinder 11x30 inches; the boiler has 36 3-inches flues 12 ft. long; fire box 8x4 ft.; eleven sheets "Low Moor." The whole is complete and will be sold cheap. Apply to A. C. CHEWETT & CO., Kingston, Canada.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, IN 5TH-av., between Washington-square and 16th-st., or in the Central Park, a lady's plain gold breast-pin. Please return it to No. 4 East 16th-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows easily, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.
Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind of description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector, appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractors and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the county of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
No. 562 Broadway.
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, for supplying cooked rations to fifty, more or less, United States troops, at the Provost-Marshal's rendezvous at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Three meals constitute a complete ration, and the ration to consist of the following articles, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; two quarts of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, when practicable, and one quart of molasses;

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportions given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food;

Desiccated potatoes or desiccated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or, they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding.

Fresh beef to be issued at least twice in each week, and oftener, if required by the officer commanding.

Every article specified as forming part of the ration must be of the very best quality.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties, with place of residence, to be given with the proposals.

The undersigned, to whom proposals will be addressed, reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable.
J. McL. HILDT, Captain U. S. A.,
M. and D. Officer and A. C. S.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:
Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Capt. and A. Q. M.